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WEEK DAYS

	AM.	AM.	AM.	NOON	PM.	PM.	PM.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	7.10
Yauwalei...Dep.	6.50	9.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	7.20
Shatin...Dep.	7.00	9.35	10.50	12.20	1.35	4.55	7.30
Taipei...Dep.	7.10	9.45	11.00	12.30	1.45	5.05	7.40
Taipei Market...Dep.	7.20	9.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	5.15	7.50
Fanning...Dep.	7.30	10.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	5.25	8.00
Shamshui...Dep.	7.40	10.15	11.30	1.00	2.15	5.35	8.10
Shamshui...Arr.	7.45	10.20	11.35	1.05	2.20	5.40	8.15

	AM.	AM.	AM.	NOON	PM.	PM.	PM.
Shamshui...Dep.	7.50	10.25	11.40	1.10	2.25	5.45	8.20
Shamshui...Dep.	8.00	10.35	11.50	1.20	2.35	5.55	8.30
Fanning...Dep.	8.10	10.45	12.00	1.30	2.45	6.05	8.40
Taipei Market...Dep.	8.20	10.55	12.10	1.40	2.55	6.15	8.50
Taipei...Dep.	8.30	11.05	12.20	1.50	3.05	6.25	9.00
Fanning...Dep.	8.40	11.15	12.30	2.00	3.15	6.35	9.10
Shamshui...Dep.	8.50	11.25	12.40	2.10	3.25	6.45	9.20
Shamshui...Arr.	8.55	11.30	12.45	2.15	3.30	6.50	9.25

	AM.	AM.	AM.	NOON	PM.	PM.	PM.
Shamshui...Dep.	9.00	11.35	12.50	2.20	3.35	6.55	9.30
Shamshui...Dep.	9.10	11.45	1.00	2.30	3.45	7.05	9.40
Fanning...Dep.	9.20	11.55	1.10	2.40	3.55	7.15	9.50
Taipei Market...Dep.	9.30	12.05	1.20	2.50	4.05	7.25	10.00
Taipei...Dep.	9.40	12.15	1.30	3.00	4.15	7.35	10.10
Fanning...Dep.	9.50	12.25	1.40	3.10	4.25	7.45	10.20
Shamshui...Dep.	10.00	12.35	1.50	3.20	4.35	7.55	10.30
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OUR LONDON LETTER.

BRITAIN STARTS 1926 IN A SPIRIT OF OPTIMISM.

HOPES OF BETTER TRADE CONDITIONS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, January 2nd.

CHRISTMAS IN LONDON.

Every year as Christmas comes round there are people who delight in lamenting that the festival is not what it used to be. Reduced to plain terms this means that it is not so jolly as the Christmas of Charles Dickens. But I fail to see any ground for the assertion. This Christmas was marked by a stay-at-home spirit; which, of course, is what Dickens lauded. Some thousands went over to Paris for the four days holiday, and I hear that the South Coast hotels and boarding-houses were full. All the same, for nearly everyone Christmas Day was a time at home. On Christmas night the streets were a deserted appearance; there were parts of the West End as quiet and still as a City of the Dead. Even the "cat" burglars and other undesirables seemed to have taken a night off. Scotland Yard have not had a more peaceful Christmas for a generation. There is a domestic side to the lives of thieves!

Boxing Day was given up to various forms of amusement. Afternoon and evening every theatre in London was crowded. Outside the theatres patient people were seen sitting on hired stools at four o'clock, resigned to a three hours wait for the doors to open. Why do they do it on a December day? The question has been taken up by one of the "stunt" newspapers which calls for the abolition of the queue. Every football field round London was in full cry, and there were heroic men, young and old, to break the ice on the "Serpentine" and on the Hampstead ponds and swim for prizes, which they richly deserved.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

It is rumoured in political circles in London that early in the New Year attempts are to be made to promote friendly trade relations between this country and Russia. But a move would have to be made by Great Britain; it is said, and I am inclined to think that this move will not be made.

From one trustworthy source I learn that the British Government have no intention of receding from the position they have all along adopted—namely, that before negotiations with Russia are likely to be of any use, the Soviet Government must take steps to reaffirm in a practical manner the sanctity of contracts and to dissociate themselves from the intrigues of the Third International, which they continue to conduct against Great Britain in the Far and Middle East, as also in this country. Mr. Baldwin remarked in the House of Commons with intentional significance that one of our principal difficulties as regards Russia is precisely to secure a differentiation between the Soviet Government and the Third International.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS BUSY.

The growth of Government Departments is often criticised and the expenditure involved in keeping up the huge staffs severely condemned. But it is not easy to see how this state of things is to be avoided so long as Parliament persists in extending what is called social services. As a case in point, I have been looking at the figures issued a few days ago jointly by the Post Office and the Ministry of Health. These figures give one some idea of the immense task which has devolved upon the departments in making preparations for the operation of the Contributory Pensions Act. The totals are really almost appalling. Nineteen millions of new contribution cards have had to be printed and distributed, and four hundred millions of stamps have been prepared, and sent out ready for sale at post offices all over the country on January 4th. These are only two of the big aggregates, but they serve to show the magnitude of some of the problems with which departments have had to deal.

Naturally, there has been an avalanche of pamphlets and leaflets of one kind and another in connection with the starting of this new pensions machinery, and it is computed that the Ministry of Health has distributed between five and six million copies of these literary efforts. Also—and this is very interesting—it is learned that enquiries have been received from different parts of the Empire concerning the scheme, and that there is a distinct possibility that the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Act will be followed by similar schemes in the Dominions.

THE LATE QUEEN MOTHER.

From a private source I hear that King George has decided that the memory of the Queen Mother shall be perpetuated at Sandringham in the pretty little church which she regularly attended. The memorial is to take the shape of an elaborate painted window. The designs are to be approved by the King and Queen; and I understand that the preliminary work is already in hand. A window such as is proposed would be a most fitting memorial seeing that Queen Alexandra was passionately attached to the parish church and was lavish in her gifts for its adornment, including some very beautiful tapestries.

A NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

As regards a national memorial to Queen Alexandra, the King and Queen have approved the suggestion that this should take the form of a fund to develop the work of the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses. The appeal for funds will be issued by a number of influential persons representing every section of the community. This will be followed by a meeting at the Mansion House on January 7th, when the Lord Mayor will preside, and the Duke of Portland, Lord Knutsford, and other speakers will support the appeal.

Meanwhile, I am able to state that it is proposed to devote 50 per cent. of the fund to strengthening and developing the work of the 600 local nursing associations throughout the country, and a further portion will be allocated to the Nurses' Long Service fund to provide pensions for Queen's Nurses who have given 21 years' service.

The Queen Victoria's Institute for Nurses was incorporated by Royal Charter in September, 1899, and was endowed by Queen Victoria with £70,000, the offering of the women of Great Britain and Ireland on the occasion of the celebration of the 50th year of her reign, the object being to provide the services of highly trained nurses to nurse the sick poor in their own homes.

THE QUEEN SYSTEM.

The Haymarket Theatre this week announces the abolition of the queue, and after the third week in January when Barrie's "Mary Rose" is to be revived, all seats in the house will be bookable. You will be able to book in advance for the gallery as easily as you now do for the stalls, and there will be no extra charge. The step taken by Mr. Frederick Harrison is decidedly interesting, and it remains to be seen whether other London managers—and if so, how many of them—will follow his lead.

Of course, the theatre queue has been fair game for wits on topical subjects for many years, and Mr. St. John Ervine is the latest to clamour for its abolition. He is writing a series of articles on these lines in one of the morning papers. But I am unable to agree with Mr. Ervine in his argument that the theatre queue is forcing people to the cinema, since I rarely pass a cinema that has not a queue of its own.

The outcry raised in the United States against the alleged British monopoly in the sources of rubber production appears to on-lookers here somewhat far-fetched and extravagant. Prominence is given in the newspapers to the recent statement

(Continued on next column)

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of Mr. Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce, in which he strongly protested against America having to depend for rubber on the British Empire. Then there is the assertion in American papers which seems to have stirred certain sections of American opinion to anger—that Great Britain is paying her war debt to America out of the high price charged for rubber. This is written about as though it were an international high crime and misdemeanour.

From the British standpoint the protests and discussions are rather amusing. After all we must find some money somewhere to pay our debts, and if we are able to do so by charging a high price for the rubber America needs, we may remind our friends that our debts are heavy because they charged us a very high price for the munitions we needed. Besides, in the rubber industry we are reaping the reward of our pioneering and of the money and labour we have invested. Were it not for the development which was undertaken by us a good many American industries would languish for want of any rubber at all.

A SKETCHED OUTLOOK.

The date on this letter marks the period of the year when people usually indulge in a little stock-taking; they look back on the year that has ended with its joys or sorrows, its successes or failures, and they ask themselves what the New Year has in store for the future. Happiest are those who can cultivate a cheerful spirit, and are hopeful.

It may be recorded with satisfaction that the leaders of industry and other prominent men who have published their messages for the New Year incline to a more optimistic outlook regarding the future. These views are reinforced by private opinions. It may be that the tide is turning. It would be foolish to be complacent in unjustified optimism. But some observers think that England has carried pessimism to rather dangerous lengths.

The situation in the coal industry is a reminder that the country is not out of the woods; but cautious observers believe that 1926 might see the nation lifting itself higher up out of the economic slough. The hope is widely expressed that Government and Parliament will devote the major part of their attention to measures for the financial, economic, and commercial rehabilitation of the country and the Empire.—H.B.

2, Queen's Buildings.

"Salamanderite Jointing."

Only last November the vice-president of the Mammoth General Motors Corporation of America said, "England provides the entire economic background needed to support the manufacture of motor-cars that can compete successfully in the world's markets."



One Smart Flannel Suit

is essential to every man's wardrobe, and to be an economical suit must be thoroughly well made of a good West of England Flannel the best.

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CHINESE NEW YEAR'S EVE

FANCY DRESS BALL.

WILL BE HELD IN THE

ROOF GARDEN

ON

Friday, 12th February, 1926,
(CHINESE, FANCY OR EVENING DRESS OPTIONAL)

Dancing 8 p.m. to 12 Midnight.

TABLE RESERVATIONS SHOULD NOW BE MADE.

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INDUSTRY IN CHINA.

MARKED PROGRESS DURING LAST DECADE.

Mr. Kenneth H. Dame, of the Far Eastern Division, U.S. Department of Commerce, in an article in the *Far Eastern Review* writes:

China, though yet a nation of handicrafts, during the last decade has witnessed marked progress in the development of more modern industrial enterprises within its borders. With the outbreak of the World War many commodities, which China formerly secured from Europe could not be obtained, and, in consequence, factories were established in various parts of the country. Many of these factories are capitalized by British, German, and Japanese interests, and exist in or near the foreign-protected treaty ports. Their success in the production of foreign-type articles for home consumption gave much encouragement to the expansion of manufacturing along western lines, until to-day manufactured goods of modern type are even beginning to find markets abroad. In 1912 the value of factory products exported from China amounted to 3,794,813 baikwan taels. In 1924 it totalled 13,610,291.

Shanghai, the outstanding port and commercial city, is also the centre of industrial development, although much progress has been made in some other districts. This is largely due to the gravitation of Chinese capital to this largest of the foreign settlements, for protection against heavy taxation by the Chinese military authorities in the interior. There is no portion of the country which does not contribute some share to the trade of Shanghai, nor to which Shanghai's manufactured goods do not to some extent penetrate. The Shanghai district, moreover, is rich in natural resources, and, in addition to its supreme facilities for sea-borne trade, possesses the advantages of adequate interior transportation and an abundant supply of labour.

ELECTRICAL EXPANSION.

A good illustration of the industrial progress that has been taking place in recent years is the expansion of electric lighting and power plants. Prior to 1910 the use of electricity industrially in China was in an embryonic stage. To-day there are electric power plants in Shanghai, Tientsin, Harbin, Hongkong, Hankow, Canton, and the other large cities, and the number of electric power and lighting plants combined in China is estimated at nearly 400. There are few towns of any importance that do not have a lighting plant.

MODERN TEXTILE MACHINERY.

The greatest progress has been made in the textile industry, especially in cotton spinning and weaving. This industry is more than half controlled by British and Japanese interests in China. Chinese cotton goods are slowly gaining favour at the expense of the more costly foreign weaves. Chinese piece goods manufactured in Japanese-owned mills are being exported to Hongkong for South Africa and other countries to which they are suited. In 1924 the number of spindles in China was estimated at more than 3,000,000, as compared with 1,619,000 in 1913. The number of looms has increased from 13,403 in 1923 to 15,000 in 1924. China is a very large producer of raw cotton, and a large consumer of cotton yarn and piece goods as well. These facts have caused large amounts of foreign capital to be invested in the development of the cotton-weaving industry. Prior to the World War most of the textile machinery came from Great Britain, but with England's factories engaged in the manufacture of munition and war supplies American firms were offered an opportunity to participate in the trade. Machinery of the most modern type now finds an expanding market in the equipment of Chinese textile plants.

One of the oldest of all Chinese industries is that of the cultivation and production of silk, but its development has been handicapped by indifference to scientific methods of culture and production. The Japanese, owing to their readiness to adopt modern methods, long since usurped China's place as the leading silk-exporting country of the world, but in recent years a new method and a good many improvements in the old ones have been introduced in China. Silk filatures and weaving plants of modern character are found in Canton, Shanghai, Hangchow, Soochow, Hankow and Chefoo. In 1923 it was estimated that there were approximately 225 steam filatures in the country.

AMERICAN MACHINERY.

The increase in the number of modern flour mills is an interesting phenomenon of the industrialization of China. Hankow alone has 34 flour mills, with a capacity of 300,000 tons per year. In 1924 there were 160 mills throughout the country, with a daily capacity of about 270,000 fifty-pound bags. These mills are modern in type and equipped in most instances with American machinery. Harbin, in Manchuria, is the leading mill centre for Manchurian and Siberian wheat. Shanghai is the flour-manufacturing centre of China proper, because of its proximity to the vast wheat-producing areas of the Yangtze Valley. Other important centres of the industry are Tsinan, Tientsin, Wushih and Dairen.

IMPORTANT SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

The demand for tonnage to replace the destruction of merchant ships during the World War gave impetus to modern shipbuilding in China. Hongkong, Shanghai, (Continued on next column).

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

H.M.S. "HAWKINS" v. SOUTH CHINA.

A friendly game was played on the Garrison ground at Sookunpoo, yesterday afternoon, between the former crew of H.M.S. "Hawkins", who are leaving for England during the coming week-end, and South China.

The "Hawkins" took up the attack from the start and following good work by the right wing the ball was sent wide. The sailors came through again and Hui Shing Lu tipped over the bar from a shot by Smith. The flag kick was well placed but cleared. South China then took up the attack but Chan Kwong Lu ran the ball behind after a good effort. Midway in the first half, Chan So opened the score, with a long range shot, helped by the wind. The "Hawkins" came away from the centre kick and made an effort to level up but Hyde shot wide with only the goal-keeper to beat. Shortly after, Lau Kau had a splendid chance close in but shot wide.

Half-time: South China, 1; "Hawkins", 0.

The "Hawkins" got away from the re-start and Davenport skimmed the bar with a long range drive. Chan Kwong Lu got away on the left but delayed his centre and Heathcote cleared. Following good combination by the "Hawkins" inside forwards, Hui had to deal with a shot that struck the bar but he failed to clear before Hyde dashed up and sent the ball into the net.

The "Hawkins" came again and Hui tipped the ball against the bar from a fast shot from Smith, and Leung Yuk Tong cleared from the rebound. There was no further scoring, the game ending in a draw of one goal all.

To-night, the South China A.A. are entertaining the "Hawkins" football team to dinner.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

Adamson Cup First (1925) Qualifying Competition:—
W. H. Edmonds, 100—24=76 qualifies.
Other scores:
J. Dickson, 110—24=86
T. Bateman, 113—23=90

No other cards of 18 holes were returned by members in possession of handicaps.

HOCKEY.

CLUB DEFEAT THE "HAWKINS."

At the United Services Recreation Club on Tuesday evening, the Hockey Club met a team representing H.M.S. "Hawkins", and won by seven goals to nil. The scorers for the Club were Lammet (3), Jacobs, Larikom, Lyon, Garrod and Fitzgerald.

CRICKET.

C.S.C.C. v. NAVY.

The following will represent the Civil Service Club on the Navy ground at 2.15 p.m., on Saturday:—W. H. Edmonds (captain), H. E. Strange, F. Harper, W. Booker, T. Carr, C. Sarg, H. Westlake, W. Patterson, B. C. Hawkins, E. A. Bastin, and E. Haynes.

Canton, Dairen, in fact, all the principal ports, are developing an important shipbuilding industry. In 1924 there were 5 major companies, mostly foreign controlled, engaged in the business, with Shanghai as the leading centre. These firms recently have been turning out large ocean-going vessels, not only for use at home but also in foreign countries.

BEAN-OIL FACTORIES.

Bean oil has long been used in China as a substitute for butter and animal fats, and bean cake as a food for livestock. Only in comparatively recent years, however, has the great demand for these products abroad, especially in Japan, developed an important export trade. The modern industry is largely under Japanese control at Dairen. In the old days of domestic use there were thousands of bean-oil mills worked by hand, or by the patient donkey, all over China, but with the development of a large volume of export trade these proved totally inadequate and modern factories equipped with up-to-date machinery, had to be built to take their place. There were 56 of these mills in Manchuria alone in 1922, and the total number throughout China at the present time is probably several times that figure.

Iron foundries, collieries, and machine shops are usually large enterprises, mostly in the hands of foreigners, or developed by foreign capital, and their expansion depends to a great extent upon the development of railways. Other industries that are expanding with less intimate relation to railway activities are sawmills, completely equipped with dry kilns and modern machinery; cement plants; sugar refineries; distilleries for the production of alcohol; and tanning, curing, and tobacco factories—most of which have been established within the last 10 years.

China's greatest resource, by long odds, is its man power. No country has so vast a population so thoroughly habituated to industry. This man power creates a great domestic market for China's industrial products, but without foreign capital little industrial progress in China would have been made.

CHINESE WOMAN'S DEATH.

SEQUEL TO TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT NEAR TAIPING THEATRE.

A Chinese woman, named Wong Wan Sze, was knocked down by a tram-car on January 8th near the Taiping Theatre, West Point, and was removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a severely crushed right foot and a broken bone in her right elbow. It became necessary to amputate the injured foot. The woman died a week after admission to hospital from blood poisoning.

The enquiry concerning this woman's death, which was opened last week at the Central Magistracy by Major C. Willson, sitting as Coroner with a jury, was continued yesterday afternoon.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton appeared on behalf of the family of the deceased and Mr. R. A. Wadeson for the Hongkong Tramway Company, Ltd. Inspector Alexander conducted the proceedings for the traffic department of the police.

A hawker, whose stall is situated near the Taiping Theatre, said that he was an eye-witness of the accident and proceeded to describe how the woman crossed the road from the land side toward the Praya side of the road. When she got to the middle of the road between the two tracks she remained standing, by a standard. At the same time there was a tram-car approaching from the East and one from the West. At the time of the approach of the car from West Point the woman was facing the car coming from the East. The driver of the car coming from the West did not sound his gong, but the one from the East did. [Last week, the drivers of both cars stated that they sounded their gongs on seeing the woman standing in the road.] The tram from the West knocked the woman down and ran over her, not stopping until it had proceeded a little distance. The tram did not reduce speed as it approached the woman, and the tram from the East stopped before the other one did.

In the opinion of the witness the driver of the car from the West did not see the woman, because he did not stop the car until some people had called out "Save Life." [Last week the driver of this car said he began to apply both his brakes, after sounding his gong when he saw the woman about 8 feet from his car.]

In answer to Mr. Wadeson, witness said that he saw blood on the ground after the woman had been picked up. A small servant girl, who had been employed by the deceased, said that they were on their way to catch a tram going West near the Taiping Theatre. Witness remained by the Theatre to wait for the tram, but her mistress began to cross the road and stood between the two tracks. Witness called out to her that that was not the place to catch the car and told her that she was liable to be knocked down if she remained there. In the meantime the two cars were approaching from opposite directions. The gong of the car from the East was sounded, but not the gong of the other car. Witness then proceeded to give a description of the accident similar to that given by the previous witness.

It was intimated that there were several other witnesses to call, both by Mr. Hall Brutton and by Mr. Wadeson, and Major Willson adjourned the enquiry until tomorrow afternoon, remarking that it might be advisable for him and the jury to visit the scene of the accident.

THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

STRIKING PICTURES TONIGHT.

Following upon the excellent picture "Seige," which has drawn large houses to the Queen's Theatre for the last two nights, a still more striking film "Broken Laws" will be screened from to-night until Saturday night.

It is a great dramatic picture, featuring Mrs. Wallace Reid and Percy Marmont in the title roles. The story depicts life as it exists, a period of artificial marital happiness in the lives of a man and woman; the mistakes made in the upbringing of their son, who reaches manhood, wayward, weak, and useless. Tragedy ensues and it changes the whole tenor of his life, and he begins really to live. The characters travel at last on the road of understanding leading them to happiness.

The cast includes an aggregation of historic talent, much as is seldom assembled, and the scenes are beautiful. There will also be a delightful comedy, entitled, "Take Your Choice."

THE STAR THEATRE.

"NEW GLOBE TROTTERS" SEASON EXTENDED.

Last night the "New Globe Trotters" gave their second performance at the Star Theatre, Kowloon. The audience was again large and appreciative and the varied programme was thoroughly enjoyed from start to finish.

The original short season of this excellent company (which was to be from Tuesday until to-night) has been now extended until Sunday night, and there is every indication that there will be full houses until the conclusion on Sunday.

With the exception of Mr. Dick Norton, who is in charge of the Company, the members are new to the Colony, but they are certain to receive a cordial welcome whenever they visit Hongkong again.

A pleasing feature of their programme, which is changed for each performance, is its versatility. There are songs, dances, sketches and concerted numbers, all exceedingly well given.

THE S.S. "LING NAM."

OFFICERS' AND CREW'S CLAIM FOR WAGES.

Before Sir Henry Gollan (the Chief Justice) in the Supreme Court yesterday, the officers and the crew of the s.s. *Ling Nam*, owned by the Chung Wah Navigation Co., claimed \$11,990.67 as wages due from January 1925 to June 1925.

The *Ling Nam* was recently ordered to be sold, by the Court, in settlement of a claim for repairs, by the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company. The crew, including Mr. Weston, the captain, and Mr. Duncan, the chief engineer, numbered sixty-one.

Mr. Easley Zeitlyn (instructed by Mr. Gordon Leask) was for the applicants.

His Lordship said that he could only make an order for the amount in respect of wages and for maintenance after the writ had been issued.

Mr. Zeitlyn contended that the officers of the vessel had to remain on board in charge, but His Lordship held that following the issue of the writ, they were no longer employed by the Company.

Mr. Zeitlyn suggested that he could get over it by claiming wages up to date of sale; but His Lordship said that it was clear that when the writ was issued, they ceased to serve the Company.

Capt. Weston, master of the *Ling Nam*, said an amount of \$11,990.67 due in wages to the crew was still unsatisfied. His own claim was for \$2,992.31 being wages and disbursements due from January 1925 to June 1925.

His Lordship ordered the claim to be referred to the Registrar, costs being allowed.

INDIAN CONSTABLE'S DEATH.

SHANTUNG POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Hsu Yuan Hua, the Shantung constable, who is charged with the murder of Gulam Mohammed, an Indian constable, who was shot and killed by a revolver bullet near the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps Headquarters on the night of the Police Ball (Friday, January 22nd) appeared before Mr. R. E. Edmonds at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Plans and photographs of the Volunteer parade ground and surrounding district were produced.

Dr. Paterson, Government Civil Hospital, said that he examined the body on January 22nd. There was a gunshot wound in the left groin and as far as he could tell death was due to internal hemorrhage. He also examined defendant on the same night. Defendant had scratches on his face and abrasions near the right elbow and on the leg. They appeared to be recent injuries. They could have been caused by a fall. He would not consider they had been caused by a blow with a truncheon. Defendant was suffering from shock at the time.

Dr. E. P. Minett, Government Bacteriologist and Officer in charge of mortuaries, said that he held a post-mortem examination on the Indian constable which revealed a bullet wound in the left groin. There was a large swelling on the right hip and the bullet was extricated from below it. The bullet had passed across the lower portion of the abdominal cavity and had injured two large blood vessels on the left side. The cause of death was hemorrhage and shock as a result of the bullet wound.

Decensed's trousers and coat were produced, and witness said there was a hole in the tunic and trousers, both being charred. In his opinion the shot was fired at a range of not more than 15 inches.

L. S. A. Reed said that he issued revolvers to men going on duty on the night of the tragedy, including revolvers to the Indian and the defendant.

Inspector Spear said that defendant joined the force on September 8th, 1924, being recruited from Wei Hai Wei. The Indian joined the police on March 9th, 1923. On the night of January 22nd, witness was on duty in the charge-room at the Central Police Station when the Indian was brought there. The Indian was sitting in a sedan chair outside the charge-room and appeared to be dead. The defendant was on a bench in the charge-room. Defendant's revolver contained five live bullets and one empty shell and his clothes were dirty and he appeared to have been on the ground. The top of his truncheon also showed recent scratch marks. The Indian's uniform suggested that he had also been on the ground and his revolver was fully loaded.

Detective-Inspector T. Murphy said that part of the parade ground near the entrance was examined and showed signs of a struggle having taken place, there being foot and finger marks on it. At this stage of the proceedings, His Worship adjourned the hearing of the case until Monday afternoon.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory issued the following report at 6.50 p.m. yesterday:—An anti-cyclone appears to be forming over China. A shallow depression covers Korea. At 2 p.m. this afternoon, the typhoon was in about Lat. 9° N., Long. 120° E., moving West. It may become severe in the China Sea. Local forecast: N.E. wind, moderate, fair.

DESTROYING BRITISH PROPERTY.

WANTON DESTRUCTION IN SWATOW.

CATALOGUE OF CRIMES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, February 2nd.
Reports from Chaochow during the week-end disclose yet another disgraceful outrage on English Presbyterian Mission property. On Sunday a small party of missionaries went up to the City to inspect the mission compound which has been occupied only by Chinese caretakers since the missionaries were withdrawn a few months ago. The party was met at the station by one of the caretakers and an American missionary who implored the E.P. people not to attempt a visit to the compound as the troops occupying the place had threatened to take the lives of any who disputed their possession. However, the O.C. of the party, Rev. H. F. Wallace, decided to call the military's bluff and after enlisting the help of one or two minor civil and military officials they proceeded to the compound.

Every house and building was being used as a barracks; the whole place had been ransacked and was indescribably filthy. The libraries were in hopeless disorder and the books served as pillows for the troops having their afternoon nap. The officers occupied the beds. Enquiry amongst the Chinese elicited the fact that all the furniture had been taken into the City and auctioned. The damage done is almost irreparable. One unfortunate man, a master in the Anglo-Chinese College here, who was transferred to the City for language study, has lost a complete household of new furniture.

We are asking each other what is going to be done about it?

THE TAIKOO CLUB.

This is yet another piece of British property that has suffered wanton destruction. It has been ransacked so often since last July that it is now an utter ruin with not a fitting left. On Sunday insult was indeed added to injury when the billiard table was dragged onto the tennis courts and the woodwork chopped up for firewood. The sheer wantonness of these depredations is shown by the fact that all the chinaware lavatory fittings had been torn adrift, taken out and smashed on the hard courts. Some months ago as much of the furniture as possible had been removed to a supposed place of safety. Even that has been burgled and every stick removed.

BURGLARIES GENERALLY.

It might interest your readers if I make a brief summary of the attacks on both occupied and unoccupied British property since July:

British Vice-Consulate.—Three times ransacked and fittings removed.

Masonic Lodge.—Once, extensive damage.

Taikoo Club.—Innumerable times, ruined.

B. & S. Office.—Two or three times, theft of personal property.

Jardine's Office.—Same as B. & S.

Bradley's Office.—Once, no damage.

Mr. Eastwood's House and Mr. Matthews' House.—Extensive thefts, particularly in the latter.

And lastly this recent Chaochow affair.

JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

There seems little doubt that Swatow will follow Canton after Chinese New Year, and renew the strike and boycott against the Japanese. The merchants naturally are throwing all their weight against the renewal, but they are no match for the local Bolsheviks.

POLITICAL.

On Saturday Chiang Kai Shek's headquarters here and the troops attached thereto left for Canton by the *Haimun*. Ho Eng Khim, the new No. 1, has sent a few troops down to Swatow from Chaochow, just to keep a leg in the place, I suppose.

There is still a great deal of talk about military operations to the North of us but I can obtain no reliable information. One report has it that our old friend Lim Hou (Lam Fu) is already in Hong Ning and contemplating an advance.

THANKS TO BRITISH SLOOPS.

M.S. *Magnolia* leaves to-day and has been replaced by H.M.S. *Blackburn*. They have been amazingly kind and helpful, as indeed are all the sloops, and the whole community joins in thanks and good wishes.

THE CANTON GOVERNMENT.

ITS ORGANISATION.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Political Commission of the Kuomintang Government in Canton, appointed recently by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Political Party, entered upon a new term of office on February 1st, re-electing Mr. Wang Ching Wei as chairman and Mr. Chen Shih Jen as Secretary-General.

This Political Commission corresponds to the office of President in Peking and is the Chief Executive of the Government. Supporting this Political Commission is a Cabinet, also known as the Executive Council, consisting of the ministers or heads of Departments, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and other civil portfolios, and a Military Council, made up of leading commanders and a few civilian officials.

The Political Commission and the two Councils, one civil and executive and the other purely military, constitute what is known as the Kuomintang or Nationalist Government now in the Southern Capital. Its personnel, however, may serve both on the Commission and the Councils. Mr. Hu Han Min, for instance, is a member of all Councils and of the Commission. Mr. Wang Ching Wei, General Chiang Kai Shek, and a few others are members of the Political Commission and also of the Military Council. A member of the Political Commission receives a salary of \$800 a month and attends meetings three, a week of the Commission, while the Secretary-General of the Commission really does all the State business appertaining to the highest and supreme office of the Government.

The first act of the reconstituted Political Commission on February 1st was to add two more bureaux, now making seven, in the Provincial Government of Kwangtung. The Provincial Political Council in Canton City, having jurisdiction over all the districts within the province of Kwangtung, will now consist of heads or commissioners of the Bureaux of Home Affairs, Finance, Education, Industry, Communications, Lands, and Labour and Agriculture. It is expected that soon after the inauguration of a new Provincial Council, there will be some changes in district and municipal governments.

TAXATION OF LAND AT CANTON.

ELEVEN DIFFERENT TAXES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Cantonese are petitioning the Kuomintang Government in Canton to suspend the enforcement of the new land tax just promulgated, contending that they now have to pay eleven different taxes in connection with the ownership of a piece of land which has been built upon. They name the conveyance, improvement, registration, rental, house, police, sanitary, house-numbering, deeds verification, fire preventive, stamps, and other taxes connected with property holding in Canton.

THE SHAMEEN BANKS.

SUGGESTED RETURN OF CHINESE STAFFS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The leading trade guilds in Canton City are suggesting to the Kuomintang Government and the Strike Committee that the Chinese staffs of the several foreign banks in Shameen should be permitted to return to their work temporarily, so that they may facilitate the withdrawal of funds by Chinese customers who need money to make their year-end settlements before the Chinese New Year.

COMMANDEERED VESSELS.

CANTON GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE OVER A HUNDRED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Kuomintang Government in Canton has been pleased to comply with the petition of the ship-owners to release all vessels taken into war service during the last two or three years, but now unused by troops for transportation. More than a hundred vessels will be returned to their owners, if all troops comply with the Government order.

CUSTOMS NEAR SWATOW.

DISMISSAL IS REPORTED OF MR. MA MAN-CHER.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ma Man Cher, who is also acting Superintendent of the Chin Hoi Customs, is reported to have been dismissed by order of the Political Council, on the ground that he exceeded his duty by bringing all the Inland Customs in that district under his control without the sanction of the Nationalist Government.

The dismissal, it is stated, was entirely due to his failure to refer the matter to the Nationalist Government for consideration, and not because of the step taken to bring the Inland Customs under the control of the Canton Government.

KUOMINTANG AT MACAO.

REORGANISATION OF BRANCH.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

At the conclusion of the session of the Kuomintang Second Congress at Canton, Messrs. Chan Ki Won and Wong Wai were deputed to go to Macao as special representatives of the Congress to announce the resolutions recently passed at the Congress and to re-organize the branch there. It is reported that among the principal objects of the re-organization is the establishment of a special department for propagation with a view to educating the younger members in the revolutionary idea.

The present number of members of the Macao branch is estimated at about one thousand, and among them many are not strong supporters of the Canton Government. It is believed that the activities of this branch and the propaganda work to be directed hereafter, will have far reaching effects in the direction of "educating the Chinese people there with the true light of patriotism."

THE FIVE-BARRED FLAG.

WUCHOW CHINESE STILL FLY IT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Although repeated proclamations had been made by the Central Kuomintang Union at Canton, warning the people against the further use of the Five-barred flag, the merchants at Wuchow have taken but little notice of the proclamations.

During the recent visit of Mr. Wang Ching Wei, Chairman of the Political Council, to that port, the Five-barred flag was seen flying almost everywhere. A request has since been made by the City Kuomintang Branch of the Chamber of Commerce, the Motor-boat Association and other Organizations to use their influence to advise the merchants to discontinue using the five-barred flag and to use the Kuomintang flag instead.

OVERSEAS CHINESE.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The Secretary of the Overseas Chinese Fraternity Party now called the "Overseas Chinese Industrial Party" has, since the departure of the members from Canton, handed over to the Strike Committee a large sum of money as contributions to the Dr. Sun Yat Sen's "Three People" Principles College and the Sun Wen University at Shanghai.

SHA TAU KOK RAID.

WATCHMEN OPEN FIRE ON ROBBERS.

On Tuesday night five men, armed with four revolvers, crossed over from Chinese Territory at Sha Tau Kok, and broke into a matted, occupied by the master of the brick kiln at Loi Tung, his brother and a number of folk. The robbers stole money and jewellery valued at \$13.50.

They, however, took two of the inmates prisoners, but whilst making their escape they were seen by two watchmen who opened fire on them. The robbers fled in the direction of Man Uk Pin, leaving their prisoners behind, and did not reply to the fire.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOYCOTT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—If the Canton Government is so very powerless to stop the Strike and Boycott, letting the people do what they like, it is time that they should be made to resign, and let us have a new and strong government with power to rule the people under it with a firm hand and proper justice. We do not want a government without any strength, proper justice and control. The Canton Government is simply lowering itself in the eyes of the whole world by allowing and submitting to the power of the Strike Unions to prolong the strike and boycott under its jurisdiction. We want a strong government that can rule the people under it with proper justice, the same as any other decent nation in the world does—not a Bolshevik one, as at present.

Dr. Wu says the Government has nothing to do with the strike and boycott. I can safely assure him that he and the Government have very much to do with it, allowing and encouraging it to carry on as it has done for so long a time without even making an effort to put an end to it.

Be careful that Soviet Russia and the Labour Unions do not ruin China!—Yours faithfully,

LAI FOOK.

Anti-Bolshevik.

Hongkong, February 2nd.

POSSESSION OF TENEMENT.

SUMMARY COURT JUDGMENT.

In the Court of Original Jurisdiction on October 9th, 1925, a Chinese named Lee Ying Yow failed in his application for the recovery of possession of a domestic tenement. Judgment was given for Kung Kee, the defendant, who occupied the premises. The case was then brought into the Summary Court Jurisdiction before Mr. Justice Wood. Mr. C. A. S. Russ for the plaintiff applied for the rescinding of the previous order. Mr. Hugh Jones, on behalf of defendant, opposed the application. In the Summary Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Wood delivered judgment.

He said that defendant on the day the writ was issued, was in occupation of the premises, and his occupation was not separated by any contract then surviving. He resisted the lessor's application for an order for recovery of possession by submitting that the Rents Ordinance of 1922 conferred upon him a right to remain in possession.

The former contractual tenant of the premises had failed to pay his rent, and had therefore lost for himself any protection that might otherwise have been afforded to him by the Ordinance. He was not merely in arrears to his landlord, but he was also in financial embarrassment. In Original Jurisdiction on October 9th judgment was given against him in respect of a trading transaction for a considerable sum of money. Execution was issued on October 19th and a prohibitory order was made restraining him from "alienating his interest in the premises in question." On October 29th the Court ordered a sale of this interest by tender, and on November 16th the Registrar accepted the tender of defendant. The Court bailiff took possession, and the original tenant was still in possession.

On November 20th the lessor (the present plaintiff) gave the tenant notice to quit, due to expire on December 21st. On December 9th defendant entered the premises and had been in occupation ever since, and became the lessee by assignment of the Registrar. The other tenant had not then left, but he was then a sub-tenant of defendant's. The former tenant was ejected, and on December 9th defendant obtained possession of the premises under the Original Jurisdiction of the Court, and was given exclusive possession. Defendant then became a tenant in actual possession.

Concluding, His Lordship said that the possession of defendants was *prima facie* lawfully obtained, and he could not revise it. Judgment was therefore given defendant with costs.

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KIPPERS	per lb	.65
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GENTLEMEN'S

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

We have removed these two departments from the Hongkong Hotel Buildings to our Main Store at 12, Des Voeux Road Central.

The entrance is by the main door, with an immediate turn to the right. There is also a SEPARATE ENTRANCE in the passage between Powell's and the New Exchange Buildings. Structural alterations have been carried out, making the Department SELF CONTAINED, ensuring every comfort.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5TH FEBRUARY, 1926, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th FEBRUARY to the 22nd FEBRUARY (both days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1926. [3143]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD., COPENHAGEN.

THE Motorship "TONGKING."

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th of February, 1926, 4 p.m., will be subject to Bent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson and Ashie on the 10th of February, 1926, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 16th of February, 1926, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, February 3rd, 1926. [3142]

S.S. "ANGKOR."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, S.S., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Transit and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 9.00 A.M. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after Tuesday, the 9th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Bent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 12th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. B. RODENFUESS, Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1926. [3141]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENMACDUI."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th instant, will be subject to Bent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 9th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1926. [3133]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Motorship "FOLDA."

Having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and other Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Feb. 1926, will be subject to Bent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashie, at 10 a.m., on 3rd February, 1926.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
HONGKONG, 31st January, 1926. [3131]

INTIMATIONS

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, at 3.30 P.M., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1926, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year Ending 31st December, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1926, to SATURDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1926 (both days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1926. [3088]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4A, Des Voeux Road, on TUESDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1926, at 11 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, to TUESDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1926, both days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOLD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1926. [3131]

CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

TENDERS INVITED FOR SUPPLYING A STEAM LOCOMOTIVE.

THE CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION invites TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING A STEAM LOCOMOTIVE for a One Metro-Gauge Light Railway.

Sealed Tenders endorsed with "TENDER FOR LOCOMOTIVE" should reach the TREASURER, CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION, before NOON of the 30th APRIL, 1926.

Specifications can be obtained on Application to the COMMISSION'S MAINTENANCE ENGINEER.

RENE D'ANJOU, Treasurer, CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION. [3137]

DEBBINGTON.

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2, PRINCE ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 4464.

[3033]

LADY Can Recommend CHILDREN'S NURSE (EUROPEAN) to look after Children. Voyage to England. Apply Box No. 3136, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3136]

A Young, Educated GIRL of a Good Russian Family, Requires Position as CHILDREN'S NURSE or Companion, does not object to Travelling. Good References. Address: Miss OLGA MAROSOFF, No. 47 (Apartment 7), ASHHEITSKAYA STREET, HARBIN. [3139]

TO LET—GLENEALY, Two Houses of Three Flats each. Can be used as Private House, Mess, or Flats. Also other Houses and Flats. Tel. 4630 SMALL INVESTORS. [3128]

TO LET—Self Contained Flat in Armand Buildings, Kowloon, Four Large Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters, etc., Furniture and Fittings may be Taken Over if Required. Apply—Post Office Box 869, Hongkong. [3062]

TO LET.

NO. 51, GRANVILLE ROAD, KOW LOON.

Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION. [3129]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FRANCE BUILDING" or "VICTORIA BUILDING" No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHATERED BANK and MESSAGERS BANK).

Apply to—BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE, Charter Road. [3007]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).

Apply to—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

2032

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE REGISTER OF MEMBERS OF HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED, will be CLOSED FROM FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12th to THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, W. F. SIMMONS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1926. [3140]

NOTIFICATION.

THE OFFICES AND STATIONS OF THE CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS FOR KOWLOON AND DISTRICT will be CLOSED to PUBLIC BUSINESS from the 12th to 16th FEBRUARY, 1926, inclusive.

N. R. M. SEAW, Acting Commissioner of Chinese Customs, Kowloon and District.
York Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd February, 1926. [3138]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES will be held at YONG TAI HALL, KOWLOON, on THURSDAY, 11th MARCH, 1926.

Entries will be received at 1 P.M. on MONDAY, 1st MARCH, 1926, at the Hon. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, but it is hoped that intending Exhibitors will send in their Entries as Early as Possible.

Schedules are now being printed and will be posted at an Early Date.

Members who have not yet Paid their Subscription and All Those who wish to Join the Society are kindly Requested to Send \$5 immediately to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. B. G. HORNELL, c/o Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [3135]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

WITH Reference to the Notice to the Shareholders of this Company dated 29th October, 1925, whereby the Final Call of \$5.00 per share on the New Shares was made payable on 1st FEBRUARY, 1926, instead of 2nd NOVEMBER, 1925, the General Managers and Consulting Committee have decided, in view of the conditions prevailing at present, to further extend the Time for Payment of this Call.

NOTICE IS ACCORDINGLY HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Date for Payment of the FINAL CALL is POSTPONED to 1st APRIL, 1926, and that the Form of Bankers' Receipt already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the Date named therein were the 1st APRIL, 1926.

For THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1926. [3122]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, & LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "DELTA"

Captain F. SUDRILL, R.D., R.N.R., F.R.G.S., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about THURSDAY, the 4th FEBRUARY, 1926, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Ships, Valuable and Ties for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 P.M. the Day before Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th January 1926. [3128]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—From April 1st, 1926, for Six Months, Well Furnished Flat, Four Rooms, Central District, All Modern Conveniences including Elevator. Apply—Box No. 155, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [165]

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London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1926.

FREEMASONRY COMMUNISM.

The parade of Freemasons at the Cathedral on Sunday last revealed the fact that many of our prominent local citizens are members of this wide-spread organisation. The Bishop and other clergy wore the distinctive badges of the order. Those who listened to, or read, the special sermon must have been interested by the general tenor of it. To those who know nothing of the aims and objects of Freemasonry there must be something intriguing in the carefully guarded secrecy which surrounds it. Perhaps the founders of this system of brotherhood had such a sure knowledge of human nature that they determined to make everything connected with it as mysterious as is possible. It has been stated that no one but a Freemason has ever been allowed to pierce through the veil which hides the doings of members in their various lodges. We all know that princes and rulers have been prominent members of the craft, and so we feel assured that there is nothing connected with it that is in any way antagonistic to loyalty to the Crown. On the other hand it is a secret society or fraternity; or it might be better to call it a fraternity that keeps to itself certain secrets. There is no attempt to hide the existence of the Order; the parade on Sunday last is only one of several occasions on which local Freemasons have appeared in a body in public in their distinctive attire. From time to time speeches of eminent leaders, such as the Duke of CONNAUGHT and Lord AMPHILL, made at Masonic gatherings are reported in the Press. The latest home mail contains one made by the last-named Nobleman, who is described as the Most Worshipful Pro-Grand Master. It includes this eloquent tribute to the life of the late Queen

ALEXANDRA: "We have always thought of Queen ALEXANDRA as of one whose heart was distinguished by the characteristic of charity; the virtue of which, as Freemasons, we most admire. By charity, we do not mean only the charity that gives but the greater charity, the charity that thinks no evil, the charity that suffers long and is kind, the charity that bears all things, believes all things, hopes all things and endures all things." Then follows a statement that will surprise many who have heard that women are excluded from the order, for Lord AMPHILL said: "We have been privileged to record that name among the Patronesses of Freemasonry, together with that of the great and good Queen VICTORIA."

Any who wish to satisfy their curiosity about Freemasonry can obtain access to literature on the subject. An encyclopedia will no doubt give enough to convince the most hostile critic of secrecy that charity is the outstanding object of the organisation. Just as the guilds of the middle ages helped poor and needy members and their dependents so do the masonic bodies of to-day. This good work is done as unostentatiously as possible, and that is the true spirit of charity. Any organisation that encourages such a spirit of tenderness and helpfulness must be a benefit to any community.

In these days the idea of brotherhood has spread all over the world. The Communists have seized upon it and even attempt to justify violence by the plea that such deeds will hasten the time "when all men shall brothers be." Freemasonry frowns on violent methods. It seeks to preserve the old spirit of those ancient guilds the members of which were a band of brothers in their work and aims. In this generation there have appeared other brotherhoods having somewhat similar objects. For instance there is the Rotary Club movement which has spread throughout America and Great Britain. Its object is service for others. All such clubs and societies are bulwarks against anarchy and communism. They stand for evolution towards universal brotherhood, not revolution founded on the gospel of hate. Man is a gregarious animal and it pleases him to become a unit of organisations or a member of a club. Any benevolent society is bound to act as a bulwark against communism, which feeds on grievances and hardships that can be softened by sympathy and charity. Perhaps the surest way of defeating the wicked schemes of the insane plotters against peace is for all of us to remember our duty towards our less fortunate fellows.

Sergt. C. Neal, Royal Artillery, has been appointed acting Garrison Sergeant-Major.

The rainfall in the Colony during January, as registered at the Botanic Gardens, did not amount to more than .31 of an inch.

Two Chinese cases of diphtheria were the only cases of notifiable disease on the return issued by the Medical Officer of Health yesterday.

The Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, LL.D., is to present the prizes to students of the Educational Institute in the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A. on the 6th inst.

Mr. James Sellar has been elected an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements for three years, in place of Mr. P. Simpson, resigned.

A Chinese woman appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday, on a charge of attempting to export from the Colony a sum of \$268, and was fined \$25.

In the announcement concerning the Hongkong Tramways dividend yesterday, it was stated that the sum carried forward was \$115,620.94. This figure should have been \$225,620.94.

A typhoon warning was received from the Mainland Observatory by the American Consulate-General yesterday morning reading: "Typhoon in about 128° Long. E., 40° Lat. N., moving W.N.W."

An Indian police guard was knocked down by a tram-car near the Wing Lok Wharf in Connaught Road West, on Tuesday night, and succumbed to his injuries after being admitted to hospital.

The date of the third annual dinner of the Hongkong Rationalist Association, which was formerly given as February 27th, is now announced as being on Saturday, February 20th. The dinner takes place in the Hongkong Hotel.

The death has occurred in Hospital in London of Mr. G. B. Colson, formerly superintendent of the generating station of the Hongkong Electric Co., who left their service and Hongkong in 1921. He had been in the service of the Company for 15 years. He leaves a widow.

The Police discovered in a hut at Leung Wat Tau, in the New Territories, the dead body of a villager, who had been severely hacked about the head and arms, apparently with a chopper. It is believed that the motive of the murder was personal vengeance, as there was no attempt at robbery.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is being held this morning. The "Orders of the Day" relate to two new Bills—one to authorise the preparation of an edition of the regulations, rules and by-laws in force in the Colony on 31st December, 1925; the other to amend the Magistrates Ordinance, 1920.

C. T. French, a wireless watchman of the s.s. Delta, was charged before Mr. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, with the larceny of \$86 (Shanghai currency) from Mr. H. McGregor, and also articles of clothing from Mr. F. Belchneider, passenger on the vessel. He was remanded for 48 hours.

The Rev. M. C. Mackenzie, who has been stationed at Waukegan for the past thirty-eight years, is leaving for Home on furlough by the Italia on Saturday. Mr. Mackenzie, it will be remembered, was at Waukegan when the attack was made upon the mission station in July last. It is uncertain whether he will return to China.

Purchased in Shanghai about sixty years ago, says a home paper, a palatial Chinese house-boat has been presented by Sir David Serjeant to the Libraries Committee of the Camberwell Borough Council for the inhabitants of the borough "as a memorial of one who has passed fifty delightful years among them," and it has been placed in the Art Gallery.

In a Press interview, Dr. C. C. Wu is reported to have said:—"The Kuomintang has already expressed its attitude towards Customs autonomy. I will only say that our Government will not wait for the conclusion of the Peking Conference for undertaking the fiscal reforms needed. Our programme includes the abolition of *likin*. We will have soon the pleasure to announce that *likin* has been abolished in our territory."

Among the big contingent of American and Continental tourists soon to arrive here on the *Empress of Scotland* are Sir Arthur Mayo-Robinson, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, late American Ambassador in Turkey, and Mr. Arthur Maurice, former Editor of the *New York Herald*. About one-third of the passengers are British with a sprinkling of Australians, South Africans and Canadians, as well as a few Europeans, the remainder being Americans.

Nominations closed yesterday with respect to a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board for three years. Mr. C. G. Albaster's term of office had expired. Mr. Albaster was again nominated for the office, his name being the only one put forward. He was proposed by Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and seconded by Mr. F. C. Jenkins. This, of course, does away with the necessity of an election, which would have taken place next Tuesday at the Supreme Court had there been occasion for one.

OBITUARY.

MR. J. A. THOMPSON.

Sympathy is extended to Mrs. G. R. Lindsay, wife of the Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on the death of her father, Mr. J. A. Thompson, of Croxteth Gate, Liverpool.

He was Lord Mayor of Liverpool in 1922, a member of the City Council, Chairman of the Education Committee; represented Liverpool in the House of Laymen on the National Church Assembly, and was also editor of the *Liverpool Courier and Gazette*. He was an active member of the Church Missionary Society, and was a publisher well known in Liverpool.

BURGLARY AT THE PEAK.

MRS. R. M. DYER'S LOSS.

Police reports state that in the early hours of Tuesday morning, thieves gained access to No. 508, The Peak, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, by removing a pane of glass from the kitchen door.

Mrs. Dyer's bedroom was visited, and \$60 in notes was stolen. No arrest has yet been made.

PROPERTY SALE.

HOUSES IN QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

At his Sales Room, yesterday, Mr. A. G. da Rocha sold by order of the mortgagees, Nos. 602 and 604, Queen's Road West. The property is held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 75 years from November 12th, 1900, on a yearly Crown rent of \$20. The upset price was \$25,000, and the property was knocked down for \$28,100 to the Sang Yuen Land Investment and Loan Co., Ltd.

CABLE AND WIRELESS NEWS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

BRITISH POLICY.

DEBATE ON KING'S SPEECH IN COMMONS.

CRITICISM BY LABOUR.

Rome, February 2nd.

The House of Commons this afternoon began its debate on the King's Speech.

Col. G. B. Hurst, Conservative, in moving the address in reply, pointed out that the majority of the measures to which reference had been made in the King's Speech were entirely outside the normal ambit of party politics. He understood that the project for the development of East Africa meant the opening up of communications between the coast and interior. That must mean an increased and welcome demand for British goods for the railways and roads and rolling stock. It meant also the opening up of further markets for British goods and some of the best areas for cotton growing in the world. He welcomed the Government's proposal for cheapening and developing electricity and for dealing with slums, and declared that the vital point in the Speech was its insistence on the spirit of conciliation and friendship in industry.

Major C. W. M. Price, Conservative, in seconding the motion, declared that the policy of the Government had been effective and decisive.

MR. CLYNES' CRITICISM.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, Labour leader, criticised the Speech as failing to appreciate the stage which had been reached on the more supreme social and economic issues which confronted the country. Referring to the coal situation, he said that all would accept the declaration made in the Speech that the interests of the nation were paramount. All were anxious that the millions of money being spent by the nation on the subsidy to the coal industry should not be spent without securing industrial peace. Mr. Clynes welcomed the reference which was made to the subject of disarmament.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S VIEW.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, congratulated the Colonial Secretary upon the part which he had played at Geneva in regard to the frontiers. He said there was an obligation of honour on our part in our Treaty with Iraq to set up an Arab state and to uphold it. Such a matter could not be treated as a scrap of paper. In regard to the Treaty of Locarno, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the real test of its value was disarmament. He was glad to see that the Foreign Secretary was pressing forward with disarmament as a sequel to Locarno with great earnestness, great energy and considerable skill. He was pleased also with the proposal for the Government's guarantee of loans for the development of great estates of Empire in Africa. We were dependent entirely on the United States for our cotton and we should not be safe in regard to one of our greatest manufacturing interests, until we were able to grow a sufficient supply of cotton within the Empire as not to be dependent on any other country. In regard to the settlement of the Italian debt, the Liberal leader declared that he did not think the taxpayer of this country had been treated fairly.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, said that since the paragraph on disarmament was inserted in the King's Speech, a communication had been received that no fewer than five Governments had asked for a short delay in the meeting of the preparatory conference, proposing that it should be held after the League Council meeting in March. It was hoped that this delay would give Germany time to make up her mind to join in the Conference. The greatest difficulty in the way of even approaching the subject had been that it would be almost impracticable for the West of Europe to make progress without the East.

In reply to an interjection by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Baldwin said that America was going to participate in the conference. He could not yet say what Russia would do. The Premier added that unless there was a will to disarm, disarmament would never make progress. The nations in favour of disarmament were determined to see what common ground there was and what progress could be made. We were entering into the conference with a wholehearted endeavour to carry out the undertaking which we put in the Covenant at the time of the Treaty of Versailles.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

On the question of the Washington Convention on hours of labour, Mr. Baldwin said he had always felt that one of the most valuable methods by which we might be able to help to maintain our standards of labour in this country would be to get more and more uniformity amongst the principal manufacturing countries in regard to hours. He pointed out, however, that in concluding an agreement in which many countries, speaking many tongues, were joined together in ratification, they had got to be sure that they all meant the same thing by what they said; otherwise, they might find that owing to the different interpretations of words, they would have at the end of twelve months a completely different standard in each of these countries. The Minister of Labour was inviting the Ministers of Labour of the principal manufacturing countries, together with Monsieur Thomas of the International Labour Office, to meet in London and to come, if possible, to an agreement as to the terms to be employed in the limits

of hours to a forty-eight hour week and to make careful examination of exceptions which had been made or were being made or suggested, and to endeavour to reach a complete agreement between those countries. "It is an extremely difficult task," he continued, and I do not know whether we shall be successful, but we shall do our utmost to secure a complete agreement. If that agreement is reached, the ratification of the Washington Convention by the participating countries will be possible, and we shall proceed to ratify it. We are not going to ratify, until we are convinced that we all mean the same thing.

THE ITALIAN DEBT.

As to the Italian Debt, the Premier said the opinion of the Government was that the settlement, having regard to the capacity of Italy to pay and to what Italy was paying America and to our friendship with Italy, was an equitable one.

A LABOUR AMENDMENT.

LONDON, February 2nd.

A Labour Party amendment lodged to the Speech from the Throne, states that the Government's programme is not calculated substantially to reduce unemployment, stimulate industry, or add to trade prosperity with an assurance of a reasonable standard of living for all. It urgently demands a fundamental reorganisation of industry on the lines of public ownership and democratic control of essential services.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Stanley Baldwin speaking during the debate on the Address in Reply to the King's Speech, confirmed the news that the preparatory commission on disarmament was temporarily postponed. It was hoped that Russia would participate because it was almost impracticable for Western Europe to progress in disarmament without the co-operation of Eastern Europe.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

POLICY OF GOVERNMENT IN OUTLINED.

Rome, February 3rd.

Government's Agricultural Policy is outlined in a White Paper, issued last night. It states that the question of granting a subsidy for the encouragement of corn growing had been considered and rejected. The policy of granting easier credit for farmers had been adopted, instead, and it is stated that discussions are proceeding with a view to the preparation of a scheme on a sound commercial basis for short term credit for improvements and land purchase, with the object of bringing the credit machinery more into line with the existing economic needs of industry.

Other principal points of the policy are the development of small holdings on sound lines and to extend powers in this connection for County Councils. The policy of afforestation is to be carried out without interruption. A vote of £1,000,000 is provided for grants for approved drainage schemes during the next five years. The improvement of rural roads is to be extended so far as funds permit. The continued development of the sugar-beet industry will be given sympathetic consideration in co-operative marketing. The combined effect of these proposals will, in the opinion of Government, go far to provide the assistance and confidence required to enable agriculture to make its contributions to the life of the nation and enable all classes in industry to organize their business on a sound economic basis.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SCENES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CUSTOMARY BRILLIANCE IS SOMEWHAT SUBDUED.

LONDON, February 2nd.

At the opening of Parliament, the customary brilliance of the scene in the House of Lords was somewhat subdued owing to the Court's half-mourning. The Peers wore their scarlet and ermine robes but carried black streamers. The Peeresses were almost entirely in black with occasional splashes of white, purple and grey. The brightest aspect was the brilliant uniform of the diplomatic body and the scarlet robes of the judges. Her Majesty the Queen was seated in black with the ribbon of the Garter, and a jewelled necklace containing the Cullinan Diamond, the whole being surrounded by the customary crimson and ermine robes.

The Prince of Wales was absent but the Duke of York attended in his capacity as a Peer.

LANCASHIRE COTTON.

LORD EMMOTT ISSUES WARNING TO TRADE.

LONDON, February 2nd.

According to the *Manchester Guardian*, Lord Emmott is of the opinion that if the Lancashire cotton industry is allowed to drift unchecked in the direction it is at present going, conditions will be terrible before long. Lord Emmott has written to the Federation of Master Spinners Association suggesting an immediate conference representing the millowners and operatives, together with two or more consultative experts not vitally interested in either side, but who have a wide and intimate knowledge of the trade.

Lord Emmott says that the Japanese are gaining a firm grip of Lancashire's Indian trade, and the whole position demands investigation with the object of trying to ascertain the best methods to put Lancashire on a competitive basis with Japan.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

WORLD DISARMAMENT.

HOPES THAT RUSSIA MAY YET JOIN.

Rome, February 3rd.

In his reference to the meeting of the preparatory commission to the Disarmament Conference, the postponement of which has been proposed by five Powers who are members of the League Council, the Prime Minister (Mr. Stanley Baldwin) said, last night, that Britain was obliged to assent to the desire of the majority in this matter. He added that Russia has been invited to attend; and it was hoped that the delay would give her time to think over the matter and make up her mind to participate because one of the greatest practical difficulties in approaching the subject of disarmament is that it would be almost impracticable for the West of Europe to make any progress in disarmament without the East of Europe. The preparatory commission will be held after the League Council meeting in March and before the middle of May.

WHAT IS REQUIRED.

Commenting on the preparatory commission, the *Times* points out that its purpose will be "to prepare the ground to define as closely as possible what exactly is meant by disarmament; to judge how far mere numbers of soldiers, sailors and airmen can be taken as an index of armed strength and to what extent rapidity in mobilization of men and of economic resources is a measurable factor. What is required is a code of disarmament rules, so that when nations feel disposed to diminish their expenditure upon armed forces they may be able to do it upon some agreed system; and without placing themselves at a disadvantage in regard to other nations. The whole problem is full of difficulties; but it is the peculiar business of the League to make what progress is possible in the present temper of mankind."

It is satisfactory that the United States intends to take an official and responsible part in the preliminary work and that Germany has also signified her intention of sending representatives. If the difference between Russia and Switzerland is settled by the time the conference meets, the nineteen principal nations of the world will, for the first time, be making a serious, organized and systematic attempt to approach the goal of disarmament.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, February 3rd.

The *Times* Washington correspondent states that, in view of the exaggerated statements in and out of Congress relative to the Administration's policy, President Coolidge has issued a statement, through the White House spokesman, regarding the preliminary disarmament conference at Geneva.

The President earnestly hopes that the delay is only temporary. In regard to adherence to the World Court, which is represented in some American quarters as the first step towards membership of the League of Nations, President Coolidge emphasizes that the Court is a judicial body, while the League is a political institution. The approval of one does not indicate a change of attitude towards the other, which remains unmodified.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMMUNISTS BARRED.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY TAKES ACTION.

LONDON, February 2nd.

In conformity with resolutions passed at last year's Labour Party Congress regarding the exclusion of Communists from all affiliated organisations, the Executive of the Labour Party announced that it has "disaffiliated" three London parties—namely, Battersea, Bethnal Green and South Bethnal Green.

The Executive states that the resolutions were carried into effect throughout the country with few exceptions.

CAPTAIN ALAN COBHAM.

REACHES PRETORIA AFTER CRASH.

BULAWAYO, February 2nd.

The British aviator, Captain Alan Cobham, had a narrow escape when flying the Victoria Falls at a low altitude. Spray penetrated the carburettor and caused the engine to fail, but it luckily picked up in the nick of time.

Captain Cobham, in a second attempt to rise at the aerodrome at Bulawayo, crashed into some bushes and the machine was slightly damaged. After abandoning much weight, including the photographer, Cobham proceeded on his way and reached Pretoria.

THE NEXT STAGE.

LONDON, February 3rd.

Captain Alan Cobham, yesterday, completed 7,000 of his 8,000 miles' flight from London to Cape Town and made a perfect landing at Pretoria after 430 miles' flight from Bulawayo. The farthest air at Bulawayo, which is 5,000 feet above sea level, caused Captain Cobham some difficulty in rising from the aerodrome. The next stage in the flight will be to Johannesburg on Friday.

SENSATION IN ATHENS.

COMMUNIST PLOT TO SLAY THE PREMIER.

ATHENS, February 3rd.

A Communist plot to assassinate the Greek Premier, Mr. Pangalos, has been discovered. There have been numerous arrests.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH FINANCES.

M. BRIAND IS CHEERED IN CHAMBER.

PARIS, February 3rd.

A duel between the Premier, M. Briand, and the Finance Commission characterised the resumed debate in the Chamber.

M. Malvy, Chairman of the Commission, said the country was waiting anxiously and ill-humouredly for co-operation between the Government and Parliament, which would alone bring salvation. He declared that it was impossible to submit two bills, namely, the Government Bill and the Committee Bill, and in the meantime it was impossible to carry on transactions in a currency behaving like a piece of elastic.

PREMIER IMPRESSES HOUSE.

M. Briand, replying, obviously impressed the House. Speaking with subdued eloquence, he said what was wanted was a commonsense Government bill aimed at securing immediate resources, creating a good impression at home and abroad, improving the position of the franc and providing a breathing space in which to find a permanent solution. He declared that the present was not the moment to stand by doctrines and added that the Government refused to engage in a battle with the Commission, since the Cabinet was not prepared to resign unless the Chamber ordained.

M. Briand was warmly cheered after appealing for whole-hearted co-operation between Parliament and the country.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

APPEAL TO GOODWILL.

PARIS, February 3rd.

Continuing the financial debate, M. Briand said depended on the goodwill of all Frenchmen to overcome the present difficulties. It was certain that the fiscal system needed improvements, which should be made, but it was the question of obtaining immediate resources, which was the object of the Government's Bill, for this was not the moment to stand by doctrines.

Government refused to engage in battle against the Finance Committee, since the cabinet was not inclined to resign unless the majority of the Chamber definitely indicated this was its will. The franc should not be stabilized at less than its real value. M. Briand, who was frequently cheered, concluded by demanding the whole-hearted collaboration of parliament and the country in a loyal effort for the salvation of French finances.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EMPIRE SHOTS.

MORNING POST GIVES CUP FOR OVERSEAS COMPETITORS.

LONDON, February 3rd.

With a view to encouraging rifle-shooting in the Dominions, the proprietors of the *Morning Post* have presented a Challenge Cup to the National Rifle Association, to be competed for by teams of four representing the colonies and protectorates. The match is to be decided at the Imperial Meeting at Bisley in July.

M.C.C. ON TOUR.

LATEST SCORES IN MATCH AT PORT OF SPAIN.

PORT OF SPAIN, February 2nd.

In the Test Match here, the M.C.C. were all out for 309, to which Kilner contributed 32. Browne took three wickets for 108 and Small took three for 47 runs. The West Indies had made 215 for the loss of seven wickets at the close of play. Small making 36 runs and Wiles 75 runs.

In their first innings, the West Indies made 275.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SUKHOMLINOV.

BERLIN, February 2nd.

The death is announced of the Russian ex-Minister of War, General Sukhomlinov.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

THE ANNUAL REPORT SETS FORTH POLICY.

NEW YORK, February 3rd.

The annual report of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York sets forth the Bank's policy of dealing with domestic credit conditions which, it declares, are not influenced by relations with the Bank of England.

The report adds: "While it is the intention of this bank to exchange information fully with the Bank of England, and avoid unnecessary action which would be detrimental to the maintenance of a free gold market, the Reserve Bank and the Bank of England are both absolutely free and uncommitted in regard to any action relative to discount rates."

In view of sterling's close approach to parity, considerable interest has been aroused by the Bank's first official announcement that use has not been made of the \$200,000,000 gold credit placed at the disposal of the Bank of England, last Spring for two years, in connection with Britain's return to the gold standard.

COAL STRIKE IN U.S.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2nd.

The joint conference of the owners and miners considering the latest peace plan to settle the anthracite coal strike has been abortive, and the conference has adjourned *sine die*.

CATHEDRAL HALL CONCERT.

IN AID OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH FUND.

There was a good attendance at St. John's Cathedral Hall last night, when a concert was given, the proceeds of which went towards the \$9,000 fund required for the renovation of St. Peter's Church.

Mrs. Balcan so delighted the audience with her violin solos that she was recalled on two occasions. Her first solo was Wieniawski's "Legende," and her second Guido Papini's "Saltarella." All her renderings were artistic and the interpretations true.

Mrs. Morgan, whose sweet soprano voice charmed her hearers, gave very fine renderings of Frances Allitsen's "A Song of Thanksgiving," and Whishaw's "Vainka's Song." She too was encored.

The Rev. G. E. Arrowsmith, who is always an asset to the concerts of the Colony, gave exhibitions of conjuring and ventriloquism, the latter making an especial appeal to the audience.

Miss Raymond Lam succeeded appreciably in reciting, "Aunt Tabitha," and the little Misses Aileen Hynes and Iris Woolley were enthusiastically applauded for their "Irish Jig Dance." Aileen Hynes also gave a Spanish dance, her gracefulness being most pleasing to watch. "Sir Nigel's Song" and "A Jolly Old Cavalier," particularly the latter, gave ample scope to Mr. Victor Sanders' fine baritone voice.

A delightful programme concluded with a recitation by Mrs. Gay Cuming, who exhibited a fine mastery of technique. A good sum was realized in aid of the fund.

TOY PISTOLS.

NO LICENCES REQUIRED.

At the Central Magistracy last week, a Chinese dealer was summoned for being in possession of a toy pistol without a licence. Mr. Lindell, the magistrate, adjourned the case in order to consult the Captain Superintendent of Police and the Attorney-General.

At the Magistracy yesterday, he ruled that toy pistols did not come within the definition of arms, as laid down in the Arms Ordinance of 1900, and it was not necessary for holders to take out licences. He had consulted the C.S.P. and the Attorney-General, and both held that until the law was amended, such prosecutions could not be proceeded with. The summons was therefore dismissed.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL.

MALAY'S TEST LEADS TO TRAGEDY.

To find out who, among a number of small Malay children, had stolen a ring belonging to his child, a Malay named Majid bin Patek, of Sungai Bengel, in the Klang district, conducted a trial by ordeal. He got the children, one by one, to dip their fingers in a pot of boiling coconut oil, with the result that all the children had their fingers badly burnt. The father of one of them was enraged, and remonstrated with Majid. A fight ensued, in the course of which Majid stabbed the other man, who died. Majid was originally charged with murder, but the charge was later altered to one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, the evidence tending to show that a number of men attacked Majid, and that he drew his knife in self defence. Before Mr. Justice Farrer-Manby, at the Selangor Assizes, last week, he was convicted of the lesser offence, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

LADY JUDGE BANNED.

RULING OF SUPREME COURT AFTER NINE YEARS.

VANCOUVER, February 2nd.

After she has sat for nine years in the Vancouver Juvenile Court, Judge Helen McGill has incurred the ban of the Supreme Court of British Columbia which has ruled that Judge McGill was never properly appointed. Hence all her judgments are illegal. This decision was the basis of an order releasing two men sentenced by Judge McGill for contributing to the delinquencies of juveniles. Judge McGill's appointment was made under a section of the Federal Act which does not apply to British Columbia. Federal intervention is now expected.

RUBBER TRADING.

NEW EXCHANGE OPENED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 2nd.

A new institution came into being to-day, with the opening of trading in rubber Exchange, membership of which includes representatives of rubber firms in Britain, Europe and the Far East. Business was light but the trade is keenly interested in the new venture.

AMERADA OIL CO.

TRANSFER TO AMERICAN CONTROL COMPLETED.

NEW YORK, February 2nd.

The transfer of the Amerada Oil Company from British to American control has been completed by the public sale of the total issue of shares, at twenty-six dollars apiece.

TROUBLES IN CHINA.

DR. LIM BOON KENG GIVES HIS VIEWS.

There was a large attendance at Raffles Institution at Singapore last week to hear a most interesting address from Dr. Lim Boon Keng, Principal of Amoy University.

The Hon. Mr. M. B. Shelley (acting Director of Education) presided.

The opening portions of Dr. Lim Boon Keng's address were devoted to a biography of the speaker's early life as a student in Singapore and at Edinburgh. He did so, he said, with the object of enabling them to understand something of the times when he was at school. He returned after five years in Britain, and found a growing need for education in Singapore. The education at Raffles School was good, but there was a need for home education, and a knowledge of the life of the home. The Chinese were a people whose history dated back at least 4,000 years. That civilisation was built upon the organisation of society, with family life as a basis. If they tried to take those customs and ideals from the people, the result would be like a house without foundations. He saw that the Chinese must have in the background, a Chinese training in culture. In expressing these views he was sometimes violently attacked, some said it was not patriotic. The Chinese could remain Chinese in sentiment, in spirit, in knowledge, and at the same time be a patriotic British subject. Without that the Chinese was nothing. That was the only way unless they took him to England, and he, the speaker, was brought up in England; but it was not possible to do that. The Chinese who were most patriotic were those who were not ashamed of their Chinese origin. (Applause.)

That being the case, the next thing was—how was it to be carried out? The Government had, in some measure, realised the fact he had emphasised and vernacular schools had been instituted. China was the only country in the world that could do without a government. Why was that? Because every village was a solid unit. Every person realised and did his duty to his father and mother and worked for the welfare of the little village. That was a fact which had not been realised by many people. He urged them to live for their country so that being uplifted it might help other countries in the world. He condemned that type of patriotism which had crept in during the past few centuries, which held that one's country should be greater than another. He was once asked in Manila what he thought of the League of Nations. He replied that he did not like the idea of the great nations of the world coming together to discuss the peace of the world with two pistols in their pockets. The speaker then told of a similar effort in China, to bring the nations together, over 2,000 years ago, which only led to further wars. He held that the Treaty of Versailles would only produce more wars.

Making an appeal to parents, the speaker said that with regard to the education of Chinese in Singapore, there was the home question which was not being attended to. British people did practice home education and Chinese were beginning to, but not to the extent that they should. The best of schools could not give the education that a good mother could give between the ages of three and five years. And so, on coming back to Singapore, he made this appeal to fathers and mothers.

There was great unrest in China at the present time, but they were not all bandits. If they went back into European history they would find that during the Napoleonic wars, Europe was in a troubled state. England was greatly disturbed at the time of the Stuarts. The people began to talk of freedom and strange doctrines. People began to think and the result was that Charles II. had to suffer. When Cromwell came forward, he was found to be far more of a despot than Charles was. The same thing applied to China. There was no doubt that before the Republic there would have been no need for a change. When the Republic came, it was only natural that there should be many schools of thought. Communism was tried in China 2,000 years ago and proved a failure. In addition there were radicals and others, all pulling in different directions, but it would not last, and he was confident the position would right itself.

In the latter part of his address the speaker dealt with Amoy University.

Five Chinese shopkeepers were fined \$5 each by Major Wilson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, for displaying advertisement signs in such a way as to be injurious to the amenities of the locality.

An Indian Police Sergeant appeared before Mr. A. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a charge of misbehaviour, and demanding money by menaces from a Chinese. The man was remanded, bail being fixed at \$500.



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THE NEW FRANCE ARMY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for the British Army, No. 2 for the French Army, No. 3 for the German Army.

PRINCE AT TOO H. BIRTHDAY.

"A WONDERFUL EVENING."

They shall not grow old as we who are
left grow old.
Age shall not weary them, nor the years
condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the
morning we will remember them.
From full 1,000 voices came the res-
ponse:
We shall remember them.

With these strikingly beautiful words
the Prince of Wales lit his own Lamp of
Remembrance, the parent lamp of the
whole movement at the birthday festival
of Too H., that spiritual communion which
was born at Poperinghe in the fateful days
of 1910, and which has since attained so
tremendous a hold on the young men of
our own cities and in the far-distant parts
of the Empire. In previous years the
festival has been held at the Guildhall,
following a simple service at All Hallows
Barking Church, but this year, so great
was the desire on the part of members to
be present at both ceremonies, it was
decided to celebrate the birthday in two
parts. The first took place at the Royal
Albert Hall on Saturday night (December
19th); and the religious observance was
held in Southwark Cathedral.

The Prince of Wales is officially design-
ated as patron of the movement. But he
is something more than that, and it would
be no exaggeration to describe him as
one of its most active members. Al-
though unable to preside at Saturday's
festival, his Royal Highness was present
throughout the evening wearing the dis-
tinctive dress of the order—grey flannel
"slacks" and a simple blue blazer, on
the breast pocket of which the crest is
emblazoned. During the performance of
the Masque he occupied the Royal box
in the company of Brigadier-General G.
F. Trotter (Equerry in Waiting), Field-
Marshal Lord Methuen, General Sir
Charles Harington, Lord Forster (late
Governor-General of Australia), and the
Rev. P. B. Clayton, the founder. Midway
through the programme the Prince made
a tour of the first-tier promenade, stop-
ping frequently to chat with leaders of
the order, and later he was the central
figure in the lamp-lighting ceremony of
the thirty-two new branches which have
been formed during the year.

"IN THE LIGHT OF THE LAMP."
The Masque, entitled "In the Light of
the Lamp," traced the unquenchable
spirit of Light from the foundation of
Christianity down through the ages.
First was shown a little band of the faith-
ful gathered on the hills outside Rome,
their persecution at the hands of the sol-
diery, and their eventual enslavement.
They are led away captive singing the
Hymn of Light, but though they perish
the Flame still burns upon the rude altar.
And thus the Flame is borne down
through the centuries until it lights up the
simply-furnished Upper Room at Talbot
House, Poperinghe, in the fateful war
years. There followed a scene showing a
present-day Too H., with the members
assembled for their weekly guest night,
and this gave an opportunity to Mr. Clay-
ton to speak briefly on his world tour
from which he, with Padre "Pat"
Leonard, D.S.O., has recently returned.
He was vociferously greeted.

Thus far the Masque had been portrayed
by the "Arts Adventurers," assisted
by members of the Royal Choral Society,
the Queen's Westminster, and Civil Ser-
vice Rifles, the Boy Scouts and of Too
H. In the final episode was incorporated
the lighting of the new lamp. For this
the Prince of Wales left the Royal box
and took his seat upon the stage. First
there came the procession of the Prince's
lamp "in memory of his friends," with
its guard of old and young. Preceding
the lamp bearer were four Chelsea Pen-
sioners, following him came representa-
tives of the Boys' Brigade, Church Lads'
Brigade, and Boy Scouts, and on either
flank were borne the banners represent-
ing the original Talbot House at Poper-
inghe and Little Talbot House at Ypres.
There followed a lamp and standard
bearer from each of the home branches,
and of the rushlights of groups not yet
ranged themselves in a semi-circle be-
hind the Prince of Wales, who before pro-
ceeding with the ceremony expressed the wish
to address the great gathering which had
given him so tumultuous a welcome. He
said:

At the close of this wonderful evening
I would just like to say a word or two.
I would first like to congratulate all those
who have organised and taken part in
and sung in the Masque that we have
seen with such great interest. It has
also been wonderful in that we have wel-
comed back "Tubby" Clayton and
"Pat" Leonard from their long overseas
tour. I have a certain amount of experi-
ence of overseas travel—laughter—so I

can rejoice with them and, perhaps, some-
times sympathise. They have both done
wonderful work for Too H., not only
within the Empire, but they have also
done a very big and splendid thing for
us in bringing in the United States of
America—(cheers)—and, as you will see,
it will be one of the great features of this
evening when I light the lamp of the New
York City branch.

I have always been proud to be patron
of Too H., but I am all the prouder this
evening because Too H. is really going
very, very strong indeed now, and has as
its incentive that spirit which is what we
all of us need at the present time. I wish
a very happy Christmas to everybody.
(Cheers.)

THE KINDLING CEREMONY.

Except for a distant spot-light high up
in the gallery, directing a single ray on
to the stage, the hall was in darkness.
The flame in the Prince's lamp having
been rekindled, Boy Scouts lighted tapers
from it and passed along the ranks of
lamp-bearers and rushlights until the wide
sweep of the semi-circle was picked out
with a hundred or so flickering lights.
The bearers of lamps from new branches,
however, were honoured by having the
tiny flame first kindled by the Royal
patron. From either side of the stage
they approached, and, kneeling, held aloft
their lamps, which the Prince lit from his
own. Most of the thirty-two new branches
are located in this country, but in addi-
tion there was represented in this ever-
growing community New York, Sydney,
New Zealand, South Africa, and India.
One of the Sydney lamps was borne by
Lord Forster; the lamp for the United
States was carried by the Rev. W. B.
Lusk, and the banner by Mr. Seth Pierre-
pont, of New York. Amongst the bearers
of the rushlights was Admiral Sir Richard
Philmore, Commander-in-Chief at Ply-
mouth. The applause which greeted each
recipient on approaching the royal high-
ness was intensified when the American
banner was borne to the front, and the
enthusiastic scenes were repeated when
the new Dominion branches were pre-
sented.

Then in the dim shadow cast by those
flickering flames the silent company stood
for twenty seconds, while thoughts were
turned to those later brethren to whom
the pledge had been given in the opening
response. "We shall remember them."
Suddenly the gloom was dispelled, and
the silence broken by the peal of the
organ as the martial music of the familiar
tune to which the "Battle Hymn of the
Republic" is sung, was played. Immedi-
ately the refrain was taken up by the
vast audience, and scarcely had the last
echoes died away when the plaintive notes
of the "Last Post," from trumpeters of
the 1st Life Guards, echoed across the
vaulted dome. Again the organ broke
into a volume of sweet sound, and Blake's
"Jerusalem," set to music by Sir Hubert
Parry, was sung, first by the choir and
then by the audience. Begun in the
spirit of supplication, the impressive cer-
emony ended with "Reveille."
The "wonderful evening" was over,
and with a wave of his hand and a cheery
"Good night all," the Prince of Wales
took his departure amidst another demon-
stration of youthful enthusiasm.

CATHEDRAL SERVICE.

The Prince of Wales took part also
in the special service at Southwark
Cathedral in connection with the
Festival. His Royal Highness arrived
at three o'clock, attended by Brigadier-
General Trotter and Lieutenant Green-
acre, and was conducted to one of the
clergy stalls. Just before the Bishop
of Southwark ascended the pulpit to
deliver an address, the Prince left his
seat, advanced to the head of the steps
leading to the Sanctuary, and there han-
ded to the representatives of four branches
wooden crosses from the graves of un-
known soldiers. These crosses will be
placed in the respective houses of chapel.
The service was of a thanksgiving char-
acter. At the close the Prince withdrew,
and the crowd outside gave him a parting
cheer.

MODERN FIRE-FIGHTING.

LONDON BRIGADE'S GROWTH IN 60 YEARS.

The London Fire Brigade celebrated
its diamond jubilee at the end of De-
cember.
During the 60 years since the brigade
came under the control of the Metro-
politan Board of Works, following the
passing of the Fire Brigade Act of 1855,
it has grown from a total of 20 stations,
with a staff of about 127 men of all ranks,
to 62 stations and a total strength of
1,931.

In 1911, when the engines and escapes
were horse drawn, there were 83 stations,
but 21 were disbanded on the intro-
duction of the motor appliances.
The cost of maintaining the staff in
1922-23 was £793,000, compared with about
£25,000 sixty years ago.

Towards that sum, most of which is
paid by the ratepayers, the Government
contributes £10,000 every year.
The brigade to-day is provided with
60/70-horse-power motor-engines, pump-
ing 500 to 600 gallons of water a minute
through flexible hoses at a pressure of 120lb.
to the square inch. Such a jet will carry
50 feet—about 55 miles of hose is in
use by the brigade.

WOMAN SURGEON DEAD.

FIRST OPERATION AT AGE OF TEN.

By the recent death in London of
Dame Louisa Aldrich-Blake, at the age
of about 60, Great Britain lost one of
its pioneer women doctors. Although
she had not been in good health for
some time past she never complained,
and until a month ago was often working
16 hours a day, performing as many as
8 operations in a single afternoon. An
official of the London (Royal Free Hos-
pital) School of Medicine for Women,
with which Dame Louisa first became
associated in 1887, said to a Press re-
presentative: "In the medical world
Dame Louisa was regarded as one of the
greatest of living surgeons. She was
passionately devoted to her work, and
would never turn anyone away, rich
and poor alike being among her
patients. Her life was one of complete
self-sacrifice."

A MAN'S BROKEN LEG.

She was the daughter of an Essex
clergyman. From her earliest years it
was apparent that she had a natural
gift for healing.

At the age of eight she and her sisters
were running a hospital for animals, to
which the villagers brought their pets
for treatment, and at 10 she had per-
formed her first operation.

A man living in the village broke his
leg, and as there was no doctor avail-
able little Miss Aldrich-Blake rendered
him first aid. Without any assistance
she successfully set the man's broken
leg.

"After that," an intimate friend
said, "there was never any question as
to her career."

Qualifying as a doctor in 1892, she
was appointed three years later assist-
ant-surgeon at the Elizabeth Garrett
Anderson Hospital and became senior
surgeon there in 1910. She retired from
the active staff of that hospital at the
beginning of this year, only remaining
on the consulting staff.

She was the first woman to hold the
post of surgical registrar at the Royal
Free Hospital, and in 1914 she succeed-
ed to the deanship. She was also the
first woman to gain the degree of M.S.
(Master of Surgery). This she did in
1895.

TWO NEW POEMS OF SHELLEY.

DISCOVERY IN HARVARD LIBRARY.

The discovery was announced in the
Boston Herald recently of two poems by
Shelley which have never before been
printed—"Translated from an Epigram
of Plato cited in the Apology of
Apuleius," and "Verses written on
receiving a Celandine in a Letter from
England."

The poems were found in a note-book
used by Shelley, which Mr. Edward A.
Silsbee, of Boston, obtained from Claire
Clairmont, the foster-sister of Shelley's
second wife, and bequeathed in 1903 to
Harvard Library. It also contains the
first draft of Shelley's song "To Con-
stantia Singing," written at Marlow in
1817, and first published in 1924 in the
collection of posthumous poems.

The first of the new poems is described
by Professor Peck, of Wesleyan Univer-
sity, Middletown, who unearthed the
notebook and spent several months in
examining it, as an "unquestionable
and authentic" translation from Plato.

It reads:—
Sweet child, thou star of love and
beauty bright,
Alone thou lookest on the midnight
skies;
Oh that my spirit were yon heaven
of light,
To gaze upon thee with a thousand
eyes.

The "Celandine" poem bitterly re-
proaches Wordsworth, without naming
him. Professor Peck notes that in 1802,
14 years before Shelley's poem was com-
posed, Wordsworth, then no longer an
extreme Republican, had himself written
a lyric, "The Small Celandine." The
immediate inspiration of Shelley's poem
was a celandine sent by Peacock from
Marlow to Shelley at Mont Algre, in
Switzerland. The poem runs to 72 lines.
The flower is represented as the type of
"a deathless poet whose young prime
was as serene as thine." After thus
extolling Wordsworth, the poem con-
tinues:—

Oh that the bard were cold!
But he has lived too long and late.
Would he were in an honoured grave!
But that men say now must not be,
Since he for impious gold could sell
The love of those who loved him well.
Wordsworth is accused of having betray-
ed his own cause:—
Freedom and truth left desolate
He has been brought to celebrate.
The poem ends by saying that hence-
forth the celandine will be known "love
sold, hope dead, and honour broken."

The girl of the modern generation
would rather go without her dinner than
be out of fashion.—*Mr. F. H. Ritchie.*

We shall be driven in time to devote to
our own species some fraction of the care
and science which we bestow upon our
livestock.—*Dean Inge.*



s-s-sh!

Not a broken night's
sleep does mother have
when baby is fed on
Glaxo—because Glaxo
satisfies him.

Thousands and thou-
sands of babies have
been successfully
reared on Glaxo.

And Glaxo has been
used to rear the babies
in six Royal Nurseries
—where only the very
best food is used.

Glaxo builds firm flesh,
plenty of bone and a strong
constitution. It contains noth-
ing whatever to harm baby
or cause him pain. That is
why your "Glaxo Baby" will
progress steadily day by day
and sleep soundly all the
night through. Buy a tin of
Glaxo to-day.



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and Descriptive Booklet to

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highest-class Hotels.

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TELEGRAMS "PLAZA" SHANGHAI
PLAZA Porters meet all
Steamers and Trains.

INVENTIONS BY WOMEN.

MECHANICAL AND WIRELESS.

Inventions by women figure promi-
nently in the applications filed at the British
Patent Office. It was estimated that by
the end of 1924, 35,000 applications will
have been filed by inventors of both
sexes.

Of this number, state Messrs. Hughes
and Young, patent agents, of Outer
Temple, Strand, approximately 12,000 re-
late to motor vehicles and internal com-
bustion engines.

While many women still remain faith-
ful to inventions for the improvement of
domestic articles, large numbers are en-
tering other fields of research and have
patented wireless and mechanical de-
vices. These include a candle-making
Machine for which a good future is pre-
dicted.

Many of the patents concern inventions
for reducing the glare of dazzle head-
lamps, simplified carburettors, and petrol
feeding devices for rear tanks.
At least one quarter of the applica-
tions filed have come from the United
States and Germany. The German inven-
tions relate mainly to dyes, wireless, and
electrical systems, while American inven-
tions concern motor vehicles, electrical
and labour-saving machinery.

The outstanding inventions of merit
relating to motor vehicles are British,
and many ingenious braking and change-
speed devices have been patented.

THAT Early Morning Cough! CALLS FOR PEPS.

THOSE lung-tearing bouts of "early-morning" cough, so common in our climate, cannot be cured unless the irritation provoking the cough is removed. The delicate lining of the breathing tubes, weakened and inflamed by incessant coughing, must also be strengthened and healed. Herein lies the peculiar virtue of the Peps *breathable* treatment.

The potent balsamic fumes given off by Peps tablets as they dissolve in the mouth, are carried with the breath straight into throat, bronchial tubes and lungs. Thus Peps soothe and thoroughly disinfect the throat, clear the clogged-up air-tubes and extend a healing, purifying and strengthening influence to vital inner recesses that are quite beyond the reach of druggery liquid cough-mixtures.

GET A BOTTLE TO-DAY!

Peps are always the pleasantest, safest and most effective remedy for coughs, colds and chills, sore throat, laryngitis, influenza, malarial colds, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, and other prevalent weaknesses of throat, chest and lungs.

Peps

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ELECTRICITY is made from coal, often too poor in quality for any other use.

ELECTRICITY brings direct to you the heat of the coal, in a form ready for use without dirt or labour.

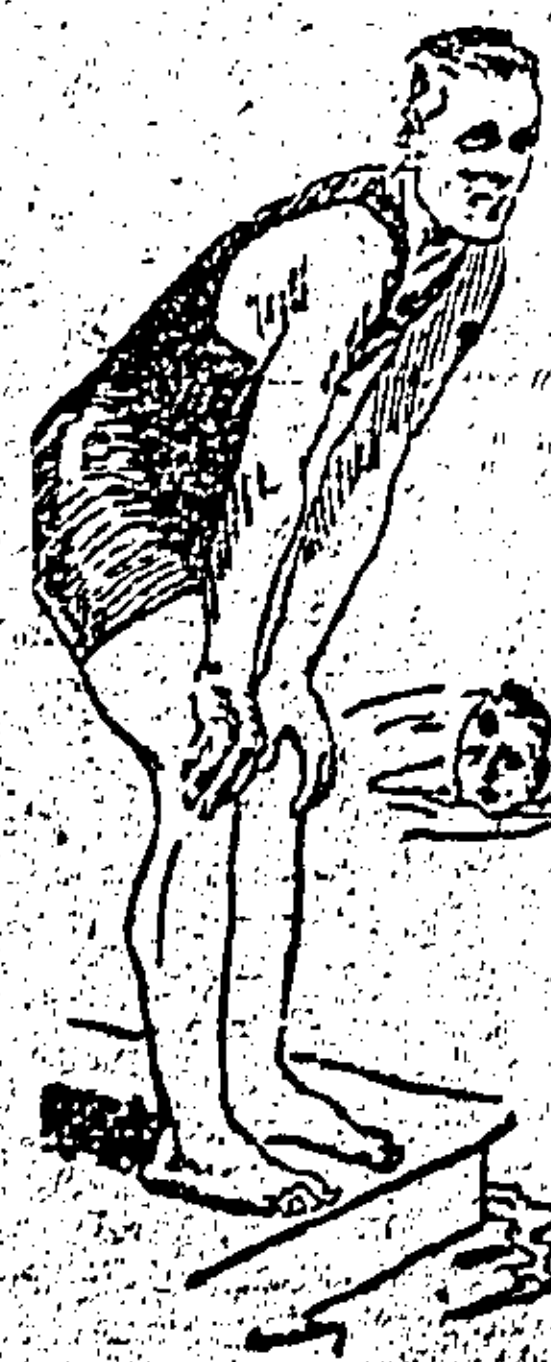
ELECTRICITY IS replacing all other means of Lighting and Power.

Electric Heating can be used to supplement older methods or in place of them, according to local conditions and to suit the user.

National Interests will NOT be endangered by the wider use of that universal carrier of Light, Heat and Power.

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After the Bathe

Drink a cup of Bovril
on coming out of the
water after a good swim.

It will fill you with a delightful
warm satisfied feeling. It will
stimulate the circulation, and
diminish the risk of a chill. It
will also give you more strength
and energy for your next swim.

BOVRIL

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS PERILS. DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCES. TRAGEDIES OF "QUACK" TREATMENT.

Psycho-analysis is a modern method of treating mental disorders which may have beneficial results when applied by skilled practitioners, but which is extremely dangerous in the hands of quacks.

This was the opinion expressed recently by a famous Harley Street doctor who specialises in mental disorders, but who declined to allow his name to be used on account of the attitude of the General Medical Council. He is recognised in the profession as one of the leading authorities on the subject.

He was asked by a Press representative to comment on the suicide of a young barrister which at the inquest was attributed by Dr. George Cohen, the coroner for Central Middlesex, who gave evidence, to the results of psycho-analysis.

The Harley Street doctor said:—
Psycho-analysis, or, as we prefer to call it, psycho-therapy, is a method of dealing with mental disorders originally propounded by two German scientists named Freud and Jung, who believed that many of them were due to the repression of certain impulses of the sub-conscious mind, which reacted unfavourably on the general mentality and sometimes the physical well-being of the sufferer.

Unfortunately, Freud and Jung regarded all these impulses as originating in sex motives, and the extreme Freudists still pursue this cult.

The harm they do is tremendous. In my experience in the neurological department of one of the principal London hospitals I have seen many cases of people who have been driven absolutely mad by treatment of this kind.

Treated by quack exponents they have been persuaded that their real characters are so debased that they have been demoted by the imagination of their own wickedness. To be forced to see ourselves as we really are, to have the mirror held up to all our backslidings, our meanesses, and our sins, which is one of the results of psycho-analysis, is not a pleasant experience for the most robust and self-confident. But when this discipline is forced upon a person who is really suffering from a sense of his own inferiority the results are liable to be disastrous.

WHEN TRAGEDIES OCCUR.

When a man is led to believe that he is so poor a creature as to deserve all his own contempt, then tragedies occur. It is for this reason no one should undergo the treatment except at the hands of an expert practitioner and under qualified medical advice. Expert psycho-analysts are aware of the danger and are careful to avoid tipping a melancholic over the precipice.

Yet there are certainly enormous advantages from the treatment that accrue to a certain type of sufferer. The principle underlying the practice of psycho-therapy is that of causing unpleasant mental impressions to emerge into the full light of day. It is believed that a mental impulse repressed can thus be emancipated and squarely faced by the patient, who, realising under proper suggestive treatment what a trivial thing it is, can be set free from his obsession and gain confidence.

People suffering from intense depression, those who are convinced that they are failures in life, those who say that life is not worth living, have benefited enormously by psycho-therapy properly applied.

The skilled practitioner induces them to talk freely about themselves, tells them to say whatever comes into their minds, acts as a sort of beneficent father-confessor, and so gets them to reveal impulses of the sub-conscious mind which they are hiding, even from themselves. Experience reveals them to him from chance remarks of the patient, and he is then able by suggesting helpful thoughts to enable the patient to overcome his repressed enemy.

PERSONAL TREATMENT.

Treatment must be a matter of personal intercourse between the practitioner and the patient. A skilled analyst would stop the treatment at once if he found that the patient was being made unduly morbid by a discovery of his own weaknesses.

The treatment is so far recognised by the medical profession that special courses in it are being undertaken in certain London hospitals. We have already in England gone far beyond the original theories of Freud and Jung that all hidden impulses are sexual in origin.

ON THE DOLE

IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY

The Ministry of Labour announced that the number of registered unemployed on December 31st was 1,102,400, which is 25,949 fewer than the week before, and 68,927 fewer than a year ago.

Between December 1st and 1925, the number of persons in Germany who were out of work and receiving the dole rose from 673,315 to 1,057,031. The dole is only given for 13 weeks, and the actual number of unemployed is therefore much greater than the official figures.

WHISKY-RUNNING BARONET. £250,000 DEBTS AND NO ASSETS. CARGOES SEIZED.

The affairs of Sir Brodrick Hartwell, Bart., who conducted whisky-running enterprises to the United States, were considered at a meeting of his creditors at the London Bankruptcy Court recently.

Sir Brodrick estimated his liabilities at £250,000 and stated that he had no realisable assets, though considerable sums were owing to him on book debts.

Proof of debts amounting to £128,113 were admitted. The great majority of these were for sums of less than £100.

In his statement on Sir Brodrick's affairs, the Official Receiver, Mr. E. Parke, said that in 1923 he entered into an arrangement with a Mr. Mather to ship wines and spirits to the United States, and contributions towards the expenses were invited from a number of persons, the inducement being that after the sale of the cargoes he should return them their capital plus 20 per cent.

It was arranged with the buyers that they should take delivery outside the limit of United States waters so that the boats would run no risk of capture.

The appeal brought in a substantial sum of money, and at the beginning the contributors were paid out according to the guarantee. Five cargoes were disposed of in this way. Every time a cargo was despatched Mr. Mather went off by liner to New York to deal with the buyers and to receive the money.

The goods belonging to the sixth consignment could not be landed owing to the activities of the prohibition authorities and storms off the coast. Mr. Mather said the real difficulty in selling cargoes was that there were not sufficient proprietary brands and that it was difficult to sell brands which were not household words.

A seventh cargo, of 53,000 cases of proprietary brands, was despatched.

38,000 CASES SEIZED.

Sir Brodrick received pessimistic reports of the activities of the prohibition agents. Finally he was informed that the captain of the vessel was in a state of mutiny, refused to stay off the coast any longer, and had put into Halifax. The cargo was transferred to smaller vessels.

Then came reports of the seizure of cargoes, one vessel having been shelled 70 miles off the coast and taken with 11,000 cases. Sir Brodrick went to Canada in March last and learned from Mr. Mather, whom he met in Montreal, that 38,000 cases had been seized. His last communication from Mr. Mather was in May. He received no money for the last cargo, which he estimated to be worth £250,000.

Sir Brodrick attributed his failure to the loss on the shipment of goods—either to their confiscation under the laws of the United States, to the failure of the buyers to pay for the goods, or to the failure of his late partner to account for moneys possibly received by him.

The Official Receiver said there was no offer before the meeting and no prospect of one.

The meeting was adjourned to secure the appointment of a trustee.



Two minds— One smoke

All the world over there are two points of view—the man's and the woman's. But their views on cigarettes are identical. They both will have only the best—

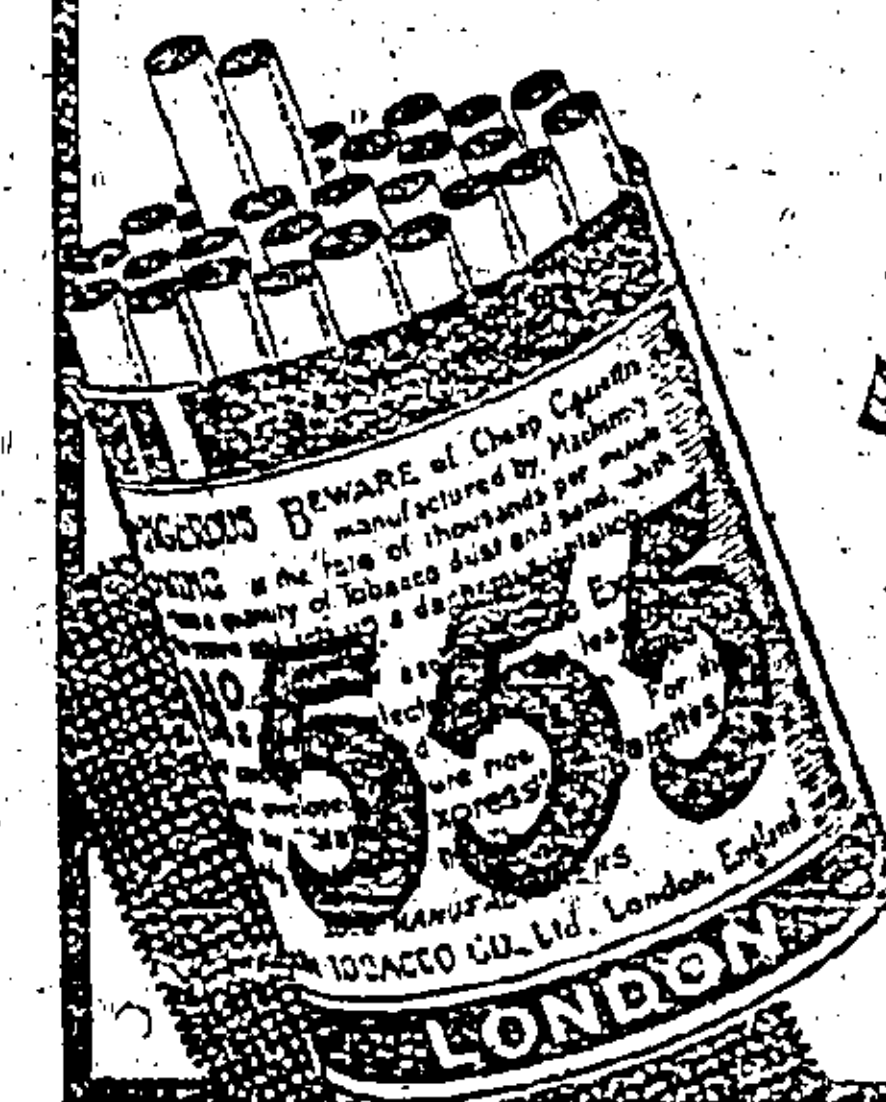
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VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

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One at a time

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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Feb. 4th to 10th, 1926.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Thurs.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		0 28	5 7	7 43	2 2
Fri.	5	1 15	4 7	7 18	3 4
		2 42	5 0	8 18	3 4
Satur.	6	3 41	4 8	8 58	2 8
		4 41	5 4	10 51	3 0
Sun.	7	4 27	4 1	9 40	3 1
		4 38	5 9		
Mon.	8	5 32	4 0	10 19	2 4
		6 24	5 5	10 33	3 2
Tues.	9	7 24	4 0	11 18	1 7
		8 24	7 0	11 34	3 3
Wed.	10	8 24	4 1	2 5	1 1
		7 15	7 6	0 34	3 2

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February 3rd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Day at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.08	30.08	30.10
Temperature	59	62	67
Humidity	74	80	87
Wind Direction	East	E	East
" Force	4	4	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

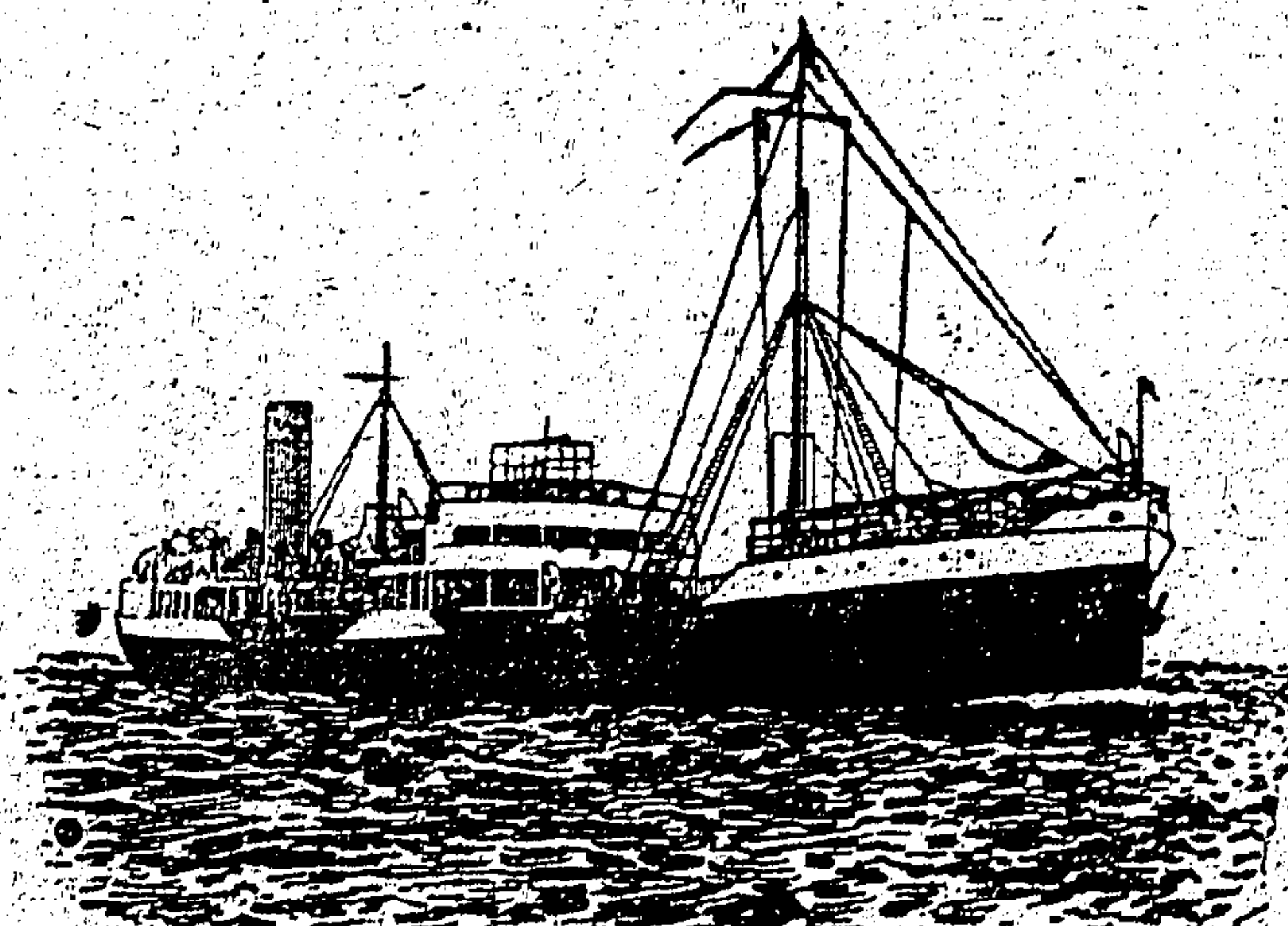
Highest open-air Temperature on 2nd ... 62
Lowest open-air Temperature on 3rd ... 61

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R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

February 2nd.

Enal Kirdor, German str., 3,428 tons, Capt. W. Zabel, from Yokohama and Shanghai, lying at Stonecutters-Reuter Brookmann & Co.

Hin Sang, British str., 1,885 tons, Capt. G. F. Matthews, from Sandakan, with timber and general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Takura Maru, Japanese str., 1,206 tons, Capt. T. Ishigaki, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C13—O.S.K.

Tonkin, French str., 846 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C38.—M.M.

February 3rd.

Angkor, French str., 3,795 tons, Capt. Plancher Leon, from Marseilles and Saigon, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3.—M.M.

Glenallagh, British str., 1,144 tons, Capt. J. G. Carmor, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A23.—Sung Soon Hong.

Hokuriku, British str., 1,217 tons, Capt. C. W. Shearer, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C14.—W. Fat Shing.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. E. Bentley, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C39.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Mikage Maru, Japanese str., 810 tons, K. Sato, from Quinhon, lying at Yau-mati.—W. Hidaka.

Nanching, British str., 1,508 tons, Capt. J. M. Hopkins, from Tientsin and Weihaiwei, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C14.—B. & S.

Nanto Maru, Japanese str., 953 tons, Capt. J. Makihata, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40.—Suzuki & Co.

Philadelphina, Chinese str., 1,078 tons, Capt. A. Menaboeu, from Keelung and Macao, lying at buoy No. A26.—Kai Yue S.S. Co.

Tijlboort, Dutch str., 3,634 tons, Capt. P. Abbo, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A34.—J.C.J.L.

Turkey, British str., 1,982 tons, Capt. J. H. Ferguson, from Calcutta, via Penang, Singapore and Haiphong, with 1,355 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

February 3rd.

Amakusa Maru, for Hoihow.

Angkor, for Shanghai.

Benmedhin, for Miki.

Dampier, for Shanghai.

Delta, for Singapore.

Gilero, for Sandakan.

Glenallagh, for Amoy.

Ludlow, for Shanghai.

Nam Sang, for Singapore.

Nelley, for Shanghai.

Takura Maru, for Amoy.

Tonkin, for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per M.M. s.s. *Angkor*, on February 3rd.—Mrs. A. Torrance, Mr. A. B. Maddiman, Mr. P. Kuhn, Mr. van Horn, Mr. Phung Lay, Mr. Au Fai Phon, Mr. Gue Trae, Mr. G. Day, Mr. D. Day, Mr. Much Tich Deng, Mr. C. Eiran, Mr. F. F. Ferguson, Mrs. C. Forrer, Mr. D. Carlyon, Sister Marie Gerard, Mr. D. Holmes.

DEPARTURES.

Per M.M. s.s. *Angkor*, on February 3rd.—Mr. A. D. Barretto, Mr. Fung Yuk Hang, Mr. Y. K. Chin, Mr. C. K. Tang, Mr. T. P. Okada, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Beater, Mr. P. C. Tang, Mr. Ng Tai Leung, Rev. Bro. Paschal, Rev. Bro. John, Mr. J. Deere, Mrs. Cheung She, Mrs. Chan She, Mrs. Fung Sin, Mr. Wong Sam, Mr. Lee Shiu Yil, Miss Kwazaki.

Per s.s. *St. Albans*, for Manila and Australia, on February 3rd.—Miss F. I. Austin, Mr. P. J. Jennings, Mr. G. H. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fanthorpe, Mr. Antonio Munze, Mr. C. C. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Goo, D. Douglas, Miss E. Dantzig, Mr. F. Aldous, Mrs. C. C. Nelson and two children, Miss B. Cowper, Capt. W. Smith, R.A., Mr. W. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jackson and two children, Mr. A. T. Timbrell and two children, Mr. F. C. Reilly, and Mrs. C. H. Crouter.

WITHIN CALL.

The following vessels are expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong to-day—*Kashima Maru*, *Tanda*, *Manhua*, *West Carmona*, *Angkor*, *Nam Sang*, *Samarang Maru*, *Fontainebleau*, *C. Lopez y Lopez*, *Alipore*, *Sekow Maru*, *Talamba*, *St. Albans*, *Changhe*, *Haitching*, *Mikage Maru*, *Nagpore*, *Haitching*.

FRENCH SHIPPING CO.'S PROFITS.

After being out of the dividend list for several years, Chargeurs Reunis (the French Steam Navigation Company) has declared a distribution of 5 per cent. on its share capital for the year-ended last June, now that the programme of rebuilding the company had contemplated is completed. This dividend takes 5,000,000 francs.

Net profits for 1924-25 totalled nearly 11 million francs, against nearly 12 million francs for the previous year. A total of over 31 million francs has been appropriated for the year to amortisation of the company's assets and additions to reserves.

The board considers the policy of setting aside large sums to reserves indispensable under present monetary conditions, and adds that "the prospects for the current year encourage the belief that it will be possible to continue at successfully."

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

The shipping statement for yesterday showed that the total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. was 79, of which 41 were British.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday numbered eleven, viz.—three British, three French, one Dutch, two Japanese, one Chinese and one German. The departures over the same period came to sixteen, including two for Amoy and three for Kwang Chow Wan, with clearances two.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.)

For Hongkong 8,747 tons.
For ports beyond 0,883 "

Total 18,636 "

(During previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Tuesday.)

For Hongkong 8,940 tons.
For ports beyond 23,517 "

Total 31,737 "

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong, 5,083 tons were brought by British vessels. The two heaviest entries were also made by British vessels, namely 4,000 tons of timber and general cargo from Sandakan and 1,383 tons of general cargo from Calcutta and Haiphong. Deck passengers carried totalled 226.

The arrivals for the period under review were as under—The s.s. *Ling-chow* (Br.) from Tsingtau and Shanghai with 600 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Yuen Sang* (British) from Calcutta and Haiphong, with 1,383 tons of general cargo and mail and 1,291 tons of timber and general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Tonkin* (French) from Haiphong with 500 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Angkor* (French) from Marseilles via ports, Singapore and Saigon with 83 tons of general cargo and mail and 400 tons for ports beyond; the s.s. *Fontainebleau* (French) from Shanghai with 10 tons of general cargo and mail and 1,013 tons for ports beyond; the s.s. *Tijlboort* (Dutch) from Batavia and Amoy with 31 tons of general cargo and mail and 3,358 tons for ports beyond; the s.s. *Takura Maru* (Japanese) from Haiphong and Hoihow with 800 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Niharia Maru* (Japanese) from Los Angeles and Shanghai with 633 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Philadelphina* (Chinese) from Keelung and Macao with 700 tons of coal and the s.s. *Enal Kirdor* (German) from Yokohama and Shanghai with one case of general cargo and 1,700 tons for ports beyond.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Pirates boarded a Hongkong fishing junk on January 29th in the vicinity of Yuet Mee. They ransacked the boat, but found the only money on board to be a sum of \$18, and this they took away.

A report to the Harbour Office from the master of the s.s. *Siberia Maru* (Japanese) from Shanghai, states that wrecked junks were sighted on February 2nd in Latitude 29° 27' N., Longitude 115° 19' E. at 7.30 a.m., and in Latitude 29° 42' N., Longitude 115° 10' E., at 7.55 a.m.

A notice in the Harbour Office states that a rocky patch has been located to the southward of Lakei Island. Position: Latitude, 29° 55' 38" N., Longitude, 120° 27' 07" E. From the centre of the patch Lakei Island bears N. 78° E., magnetic, distant 7 cables. Soundings on the patch, which is small in extent, range from 11 to 12 feet reduced to low water at spring tides.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Tunda* left Manila, for this port on the afternoon of the 2nd inst., with the outward Australian mails, and is due here on the 5th at daylight.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in Dock:—Kowloon Dock—*Cheong Shing*, *Ming Sang*, *Passet*, *Scistan*, *Tangistan*, *Chip Shing*.

Tai Koo Dock—*Empress of Australia*, *Kwang Lee*, *Kiangsu*, *Chenan*, *Kueichow*, *Pataha*.

Cosmopolitan Dock—*Ling Nam*. At Kowloon Bay—*Haifooong*, *L. Onawa*, *Sun On*.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1926.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
February 4th	7.02 a.m.	6.13 p.m.
" 5th	7.01 "	6.14 "
" 6th	7.01 "	6.15 "
" 7th	7.00 "	6.16 "
" 8th	6.59 "	6.16 "
" 9th	6.58 "	6.17 "
" 10th	6.58 "	6.18 "
" 11th	6.57 "	6.19 "
" 12th	6.57 "	6.19 "
" 13th	6.57 "	6.20 "
" 14th	6.56 "	6.20 "
" 15th	6.56 "	6.20 "
" 16th	6.55 "	6.21 "
" 17th	6.55 "	6.21 "
" 18th	6.54 "	6.21 "
" 19th	6.53 "	6.22 "
" 20th	6.52 "	6.22 "
" 21st	6.51 "	6.23 "
" 22nd	6.50 "	6.23 "
" 23rd	6.50 "	6.24 "
" 24th	6.49 "	6.24 "
" 25th	6.49 "	6.25 "
" 26th	6.48 "	6.25 "
" 27th	6.47 "	6.26 "
" 28th	6.46 "	6.26 "

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HONGKONG

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Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42.

Cables: GACANPAC.
Cables: NAUTILUS.

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Through passage rates to Europe via America \$4405, \$4420, \$4440.

KAGA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Feb. at 11 a.m.

ITO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Mar.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 13th Feb. at 11 a.m.

HAKONE MARU ... Saturday, 27th Feb.

SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 13th Mar.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Feb. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Mar.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKETOYO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Feb.

HAKODATE MARU ... Friday, 5th Mar.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Sunday, 28th Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

WAKASA MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Feb.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 15th Feb.

RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

SHINSEI MARU ... Thursday, 18th Feb.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Feb.

SEANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Tuesday, 9th Feb.

BENGAL MARU ... Tuesday, 9th Feb.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Feb.

TOPOOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Feb.

HAKODATE MARU ... Monday, 22nd Feb.

For further information, apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Central Nos. 223, 234 & 242. 6, KINOSHITA, Manager.

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

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Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and

Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports.

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

s.s. "GEMMA"	20th Feb.	1926
s.s. "ZOSMA"	20th Mar.	"
s.s. "OOSTERK"	17th Apr.	"
s.s. "OUDERK"	15th May.	"

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

s.s. "ZOSMA"	9th Feb.	1
s.s. "OOSTERK"	9th Mar.	"
s.s. "OUDERK"	8th Apr.	"

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents, York Building.

Telephone: Central No. 1574.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Thursday	4th Feb. at Noon
KOBE via MOJI	"YUENSANG"	Friday	5th Feb. at Noon
TIENSIN via CHEFOO			
& SHANGHAI	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday	6th Feb. at Noon
BANGKOK	"CHAKSANG"	Tuesday	9th Feb. at Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Wednesday	10th Feb. at Noon
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"HOSANG"	Wednesday	10th Feb. at 4 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"TINGSANG"	Thursday	11th Feb. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Friday	12th Feb. at 3 p.m.
KOBE via MOJI	"LAISANG"	Tuesday	16th Feb. at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday	17th Feb. at 3 p.m.
KOBE via MOJI	"SUISANG"	Friday	19th Feb. at 7 a.m.

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8

GLEN AND SHIRE

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U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENNOBLE"	9th Feb.
"GLENAMORY"	23rd "
"GLENHARRY"	4th Mar.
"GLENHANE"	23rd "
"GLENAPPE"	1st Apr.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	15th "

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Discharges	Leaves Hongkong
"PEMBROKESHIRE"		15th Feb.
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran		
"GLENIFFER"		9th Mar.
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran		
"GLENAMORY"		6th Apr.
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran		
"GLENHANE"		4th May
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran		

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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SHANGHAI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	... Feb. 9th
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	... Feb. 21st
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	... Mar. 5th

TO EUROPE—ELIZABETH—ELIZABETH

FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	... Feb. 18th
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	... Feb. 25th

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[5]

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COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG and Other

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

M.S. "SUMATRA" ... Will leave on or about 2nd February.

For Shanghai and Japan Ports ... 4th January.

M.S. "AGRA" ... Subject to change without Notice.

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23

COURTESY AT SEA.

MEETING IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

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S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON" ... via Suez Canal ... 16th February

BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "COMERIC" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th February

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE" ... 22nd February.
FOR MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £23. 2nd Class £20.
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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
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S.S. "CANFA" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Feb. 1926.
S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON" ... via Suez Canal ... 16th Feb. "
S.S. "CITY OF CHRISTIANIA" ... via Suez Canal ... 23rd Feb. "
S.S. "COMPANION" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Mar. "Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scurvy and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, cancer, gonorrhea, rheumatism, gout, and Debility, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb. Noon.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, and E'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMA"	8,715	16th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"NAGPORE"	9,089	20th Feb.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hall.
"MANTUA"	9,283	2nd Mar.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	10,902	6th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"RASHMIR"	8,985	13th Mar.	Mars., L'don., A'werp., and Hamburg.
"RHIVA"	9,135	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	3rd Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	15th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,135	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	9,941	29th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	31st May	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMA"	8,715	10th July	Marseilles and London.
"BANPURA"	10,941	24th July	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"SANTHIA"	8,500	10th Feb.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,003	13th Feb.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	24th Feb.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	10th Mar.	do.
"SHIBALA"	7,841	17th Mar.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TANDA"	8,938	3rd Mar.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,890	5th May	do.
"TANDA"	8,938	12th June	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	do.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Peking, Cebu, Kolumbuga, Tawao, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	5th Feb. 6 A.M.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Feb. D/L	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	8,938	8th Feb.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	14th Feb.	Kobe, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SHIBALA"	7,841	23rd Feb.	Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,918	6th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Mar.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,135	20th Mar.	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	20th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,890	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Apr.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	8,938	8th May	Shanghai.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th May	do.
"KARMA"	8,715	11th June	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	11th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	15th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	20th June	Shanghai only.
"BANPURA"	10,941	22nd July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
*Passengers for Hongkong steamer while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australia Lines are fitted with Landries.
Passengers measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers saving good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, meals and excellent cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAINING ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore ... Tuesday, 24th Feb., 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Peking) and return by the same steamer by the "HAINING" or "HAINING" at the Reduced Rate of £10.00 including meals while the steamer is in port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

From	To	On	At	Time
SHANGHAI	... "SUNNING"	On	4th Feb.	4 p.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	... "KALBA"	On	6th Feb.	D.L.
BAIK PAPAN & SOUBABAYA	... "TAKOOWAN"	On	6th Feb.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	... "YINGCHOW"	On	6th Feb.	4 p.m.
LOILO	... "NANGHANG"	On	7th Feb.	D.L.
SEANGHAI	... "LINAN"	On	7th Feb.	4 p.m.
RANGKOK	... "KIUNGCHOW"	On	8th Feb.	D.L.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	... "SZCHOW"	On	9th Feb.	10 a.m.
HOIHOW & RAIPHONG	... "FAMING"	On	10th Feb.	11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "KANGCHOW"	On	10th Feb.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	... "SHANTUNG"	On	12th Feb.	4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone: Central 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.
S.S. "CHANGTE"

This Vessel will sail hence on 2nd February, Noon.

MANILA, LOILO, THURSDAY ISLAND

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TAIWANIAN PORTS.

THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
(Subject to Alteration.)For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone: Central 35. Agents.**DODWELL & CO., LTD.****NEW YORK BERTH.**LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... Sails 10th Feb.**LLOYD TRIESTE.**

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

266.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 10th Feb.

S.S. "ROBANDRA" ... Sails 11th Mar.

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails 11th April

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 15th Mar.

S.S. "ROBANDRA" ... Sails 12th April

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails 13th May

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st Mar.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Colombo, 12th April

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	From Apr. 1st Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
D'ARTAGNAN	A	1st Jan. 1926	10th Feb. 1926
ANGKOR	B	1st Jan. 1926	24th Mar.
PORTHOS	A	15th Jan.	14th Mar.
ANDRELEON	A	29th Jan.	28th Mar.
PAUL LEROAT	A	12th Feb.	13th Apr.
AMBOISE	B	26th Feb.	27th Apr.
ANGERS	B	12th Mar.	11th May

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSAILLES(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance)
A Class 1st Class ... £ 25. 0d. 0d. B Class 1st Class ... £ 23. 0d. 0d.
STEAMERS 2nd ... £ 23. 0d. 0d. C Class 1st Class ... £ 21. 0d. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Liverpool from Marseilles.

An accommodation reserved for the French (or of Europe).

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Grandes Boites)

A DUNKERQUE about

S.S. "MIN" from DUNKERQUE, LONDON & HAVRE due

to arrive on the 22nd February, 1926.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone: Central 740. CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

NOTICE.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SERVICES, which offer speedy and efficient means of communication, are established between HONGKONG and SHIPS at SEA, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, the PROVINCE of YUNNAN, and MAUAD.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the RADIO COUNTESS in the MAIN BUILDING of the U.P.O. and at the RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 3rd floor, GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE is always open for the reception and transmission of the Radio Telegrams and for reporting vessels passing WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES.

Firms or persons, who have placed standing orders with the Radio Telegraph Office for advices of vessels passing the WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES, are requested to send revised lists of vessels of which they are the owners, or agents, to the Office-in-Charge as early as possible.

RADIO TELEGRAPH CODE ADDRESSES FOR THE YEAR 1926 should be registered at the Radio Telegraph Office, 3rd floor, Government Building without delay. Forms may be obtained on application.

Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice.

Laterport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.

Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN SHANGHAI & EUROPE via SIBERIA	Per. Pirie	4th Feb.
STRAITS	Kashima Maru	4th Feb.
SHANGHAI	Sachuan	5th Feb.
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA	Tanda	5th Feb.
EUROPE via Suez letters & parcels London, 7th, Jan. 1925	Manila	5th Feb.
Dec. 1925		
STRAITS	Hosang	8th Feb.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Per. McKinley	12th Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Amatua Maru	Thursday, 4th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Taihoa Maru	8.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa	Delta	10.30 A.M.
Java via Sourabaya	Typhoon	10.30 A.M.
Manila	Typhoon	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—and Vancouver, B.C., 2nd Feb.	West Carriena	2.30 P.M.
*Manila & parcels for Germany via Hamburg	Emp. of Russia	3.00 P.M.
Port Bayard	Emp. of Russia	4.15 P.M.
Manila	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.
Straits	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai & Japan	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 5th March	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and EUROPE via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.
Hohow	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.
Port Bayard, Hohow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai & Honolulu	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Emp. of Russia	5.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

February 3rd, 1926.	
On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4 3/4
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4 7/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/4 3/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4 3/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/4 7/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4 3/16
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/5 3/4
Credits, 4 months' sight	1/5 3/4
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	57 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight	59 1/2
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	156 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	156 1/2
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	156 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	156 1/2
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama.—On demand	127 1/2
On Manila.—On demand	115 1/2
On Singapore.—On demand	103 1/2
On Batavia.—On demand	142 1/2
On Hankow.—On demand	nom.
On Rangoon.—On demand	nom.
On Bangkok.—On demand	78 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	\$8.24
Gold Lm, 100 fine, per tola	—
Bar Silver, per oz.	31 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$50,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	\$4,500,000
Silver	\$38,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$20,000,000

Court of Directors:
G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Hoyle, T. G. West, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Smith, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1925. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [3]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1863.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£23,000,000
Reserve Fund	£24,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£23,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 60, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Fr. 69,937,253.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry, Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon, Calcutta, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Port Swettenham, Penang, Singapore, Rangoon, Bataavia, Batavia, Hongkong, London, New York, Calcutta.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT, Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [28]

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

5-501

THE MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,060,000
Reserve Fund	£1,300,000

BRANCHES:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCHES:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

J. B. ROSE, Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [29]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital	Fr. 20,000,000
Reserves	Fr. 11,160,000
Special Working Capital	Fr. 50,000,000

BRANCHES:
Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkong.

IN FRANCE: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.
A. BOULEN, Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1925.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 38,375,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Formosa: Gikan, Kagi, Kure, Keelung, Matsu, Nantow, Shichiku, Paichu, Tainan, Pakao, Tamsui, Teyen, Aka, Pusan, CHINA: Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Fochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres on the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Islands Java, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, 1st Decemb. 1925. [27]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Authorised Capital	£1,200,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,078,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	£700,000

BRANCHES: CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the World.

LONDON BANKERS: THE LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Deposit Boxes to let.
LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.

ON SALE:
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1925.
With Index. Price—£7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Printed and Published by OLIVER THOMAS BREASTERS for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 11, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

THE BANK OF CHINA. 行銀國中

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	\$80,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL	19,760,500.00
RESERVE FUND	9,864,395.89

Head Office: PEKING.
Hongkong Branch: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS: THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers: THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE IRVING BANK-COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities. Special facilities for domestic exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.
HONGKONG, January 18th, 1926. [38]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ. (NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1866.

Authorized Capital	Gulden 160,000,000
Paid-up Capital	80,000,000
Reserve Fund	29,538,881
Special Reserves	22,830,000

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

BRANCHES: Batavia, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cherbon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota, Radja, Malacca, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. J. HERBSCHLEB, Agent.

Printed and Published by OLIVER THOMAS BREASTERS for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 11, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

LONDON SERVICE.

* KUMAEUS 9th Feb. Mar. L'don, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Danzig.
* AUTOMEDON 23rd Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
* ECTOR 3rd Mar. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
* PERSEUS 9th Mar. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

* LAOMEDON 5th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
* ANTILOCHUS 20th Feb. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
* PELEUS 5th Mar. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
* TELEMACHUS 20th Mar. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).
* TYNDAREUS 17th Feb. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
* PROTEUS 17th Mar. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

* OANPA 7th Feb. Boston, New York & Baltimore.
* ET. COMPANION 7th Mar. New York, Boston & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

* ECTOR 1st Nov. 5th Feb. Shanghai.
* ECTOR 3rd Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
* SARFEDON 7th April. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
* PATROCLUS 5th May. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
* ANTELOPE 2nd June. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
* ECTOR 14th July. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—
Butterfield & Swire, Agents.